FIRST EDITION.

GENERAL POLITICS.

There was a magnificent demonstration and torch light procession on Saturday evening, in Fort Wayne, Ind., by the First Regiment of the Grant Tanner Club in uniform. The occasion of the display was the presentation of a beautiful silk flag and banner by the Republican ladies of that city.

Judge Church has addressed a letter to Wm. Williams, of Buffalo, N. Y., declining the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

The South Carolina Liberal Republican executive committee met on Saturday and appointed a conference committee to meet the Democratic executive committee, and authorized its chairman to call a State Convention at his discretion.

An enthusiastic meeting was held in Wheeling on Saturday night by the soldiers who design attending the National Convention in this city. That section of the State will be well represented at the Convention.

An adjourned meeting of the State Labor Reform Convention was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening. A resolution was adopted that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Louisville Convention and ask them to adopt their principles, and that they be instructed to recommend Charles O'Conor as their choice for President. The following committee was then appointed: John Siney, H. L. Alker, W. Jenks, F. A. Henri, and F. G. McDonald.

In London, Ohio, Matilda Fletcher addressed one of the largest indoor Republican meetings on Saturday night that has been held since the war. A large number could not gain admission, every part of the hall being occupied. She spoke for over two hours, and her vindications of Grant and her handling of Sumner, Trumbull, Schurz and Greeley were the most powerful, convincing and the fairest yet given by any orator.

A special from Sedalia, Mo., says the Bourbon Democrats held a meeting in Clinton, Mo., on Friday, at which a Bourbon Club was organized with forty-seven members. Resolutions were adopted favoring the Louisville Convention.

The Straight Democratic Club of the District of Columbia last Friday evening appointed two delegates to the Louisville Convention, and adopted resolutions pledging their support to Charles O'Conor for President.

The Liberals and Democrats of the Twentieth Ohio District, in Convention on Saturday morning, nominated Selah Chamberlain for Congress.

H. Greeley may rant
About General Grant,
And call him a Tanner of leather,
But Republicans know
Soon the *white hat* will show
An emblem; and that's the *white feather*.

Gratz Brown is also an author. He is preparing a work on "Animated Nature," and has got as far along as "Soft Crabs—their Habits and Proclivities."

The Straight-out Democratic movement, as the time approaches for the Louisville Convention, is growing stronger. There can be no question that there are nearly a million Democrats in this country who have not sold out, and with good leaders they would make themselves felt in the coming Presidential election.

A great grief has fallen upon Andy, ex-accidental President. He has been beaten in his own convention for Congressman at large of the State of Tennessee, by B. F. Cheatham. It was a pity to cheat him that way, but as there never was a bigger political cheat that Andy himself, perhaps he ought not to complain of the fate that commends the ingredients of the poisoned chalice to his own lips. Tit for tat is not the Divine rule, but it is the universal one.

At Long Branch the negroes held an extensive Grant and Wilson celebration last Friday night. The waiters in the hotels marched in a body to the meeting. A full negro regiment is being raised there.

In an interview last Friday night at New Brunswick, New Jersey, Senator O'Brien pronounced for Louisville and Charles O'Conor.

It is thought that Gen. Slocum will be the candidate of the Democrats for Governor of New York.

THE CAPITAL.

Issue of the Postal Cards Delayed.

Three Million Dead Letters in One Year—Balances in the Treasury—New National Banks—Southern Claims—Postal Convention with France.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1872.

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

Balances in the Treasury to-day: Currency, $4,255,597; coin, $73,879,594—including $29,553,700 in coin interest.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Louisa County National Bank of Columbus Junction, Iowa, and Brighton National Bank of Brighton, Iowa, each with a capital of $50,000, have been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business.

THE INDIANS.

A dispatch received from J. C. O'Connor, Indian Agent at Grand River, Dakota, to the Secretary, dated Fort Sully, says the Indian delegation from there will not leave for Washington till the early part of next month. The reports that the Sioux are on the war path are unfounded.

DEAD LETTERS.

Nearly three millions letters went to the Dead Letter Office last year. They are partly classified as follows: 58,000 letters had no county or State direction, more than 400,000 lacked stamps, and 3,000 were posted without any address at all. The sum of $92,000 in cash, and more than $4,000,000 in drafts, checks, &c., were found in these letters. It appears that on an average every letter misdirected or goes to the dead letter office from any cause contains one dollar.

POSTAL CARDS.

The Attorney General gave a written opinion to-day to the Postmaster General deciding that the Postoffice Department cannot make a contract for the manufacture of postal cards, proposals for which were expected to be invited about this time, until Congress makes a specific appropriation to pay for them. By the postal code bill the Postmaster General was authorized and directed to prepare and furnish postal cards, but when this bill was passed, the postal appropriation bill had already been acted upon, and contained no provision for said purpose. The department, however, under the dictation of the postal card law, prepared specifications, &c., for postal cards, believing they could be paid for out of some general appropriation, but on the matter being submitted to the Attorney General, it is discovered that this cannot be done, and consequently the establishment of the system must await a specific appropriation by Congress at the next session.

WASHINGTON, August 25, 1872.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The aggregate number of claims presented to the Southern Claims Commission thus far is 16,900, ranging from $12 to $350,000, and averaging $2,500 each. The commission finally reported on 580 cases, in which $1,600,000 were claimed. About 250 were rejected, principally for the absence of proof of legality, and for the remaining 250 cases, Congress, at the recommendation of the commission, appropriated $350,000, the money having since been paid, with the exception of $15,000 which was stopped through the reports of a special agent employed after the general report of the Commissioners had been made to Congress, and who discovered reasons for withholding this amount in three or four cases from Virginia. The Commissioners, three in number, who are absent from Washington, have under examination five hundred claims a piece, upon which they will report at their next meeting in October, when, in addition, five hundred other cases will also be decided. The Commission will, according to the law creating it, expire on the 3d of March next, and six years will be consumed in transacting the business now on hand.

POSTAL CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

Negotiations are in progress through Minister Washburne for a postal convention with France. The last accounts seem favorable for a good arrangement. There is now no plan between France and the United States Governments for the exchange of mails. Letters for France should be addressed via England, and the ten cents postage prepaid.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather generally continue over the Southern States east of the Mississippi, with light to fresh winds; areas of cloud and rain for the Eastern and Southern portions of the Middle States and New England during to-night—the winds veering to westerly, with clearing weather over the former by and on Monday morning, and extending over New England on Monday morning.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Delano has recovered from his recent sickness, and is able to transact official business.

CALIFORNIA.

Diamond Fields—Indians Routed—Murderer Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—Tuscasor advices confirm the report of the Associated Press locating the alleged diamond fields on the head waters of the Colorado and Chiquite, but the value of the discoveries is doubted.

INDIANS ROUTED.

A band of Apaches attacked a settlement on the San Pedro river, in Arizona. They were routed by the settlers, who killed three.

MURDERER SHOT.

F. J. Balleri, who murdered a Mexian at Mission Sanferrano, near Los Angeles, last week, was overtaken yesterday by the sheriff's party. He fought desperately, killing Deputy sheriff Cefiel's horse. He was finally shot dead by the posse.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

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MONONGAHELA VALLEY.

Its Varied Scenery, Prosperous Towns and Mineral Wealth.

RAILROAD PROSPECTS AND THE FUTURE OF THE VALLEY.

Great Advance in Real Estate All Along the Route.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREENFIELD, August 24, 1872.

As but very little has been said in the Pittsburgh papers about the valley of Monongahela, I feel certain that your readers will pardon my presumption in referring to some of its characteristics, with a pen that is totally inadequate to properly portray it.

UP THE MONONGAHELA.

I conceive it certainly to be one of the most enjoyable trips that our country of delightful attractions can afford, to take an excursion up the Monongahela river on one of its excellently furnished packers, when the weather is neither hot nor cold, but in that equable mood when it is all smiles, when "old Sol" shines with his most intense brilliancy, yet not so hot as to suggest the indolence and discomfort of equatorial life. The life renewing months of May and June and the soft, pleasant and balmy October, are the best months in which to luxuriate in a good jolly company on one of our river steamers. It was the good fortune of your correspondent to be favored with such a trip, on the beautiful packet Geneva, a few evenings since, and he writes whereof he knows.

THE RIVER SCENERY.

And, by the'way, my dear GAZETTE, has it ever been fully realized by youor your sooty neighbors, that this valley, whose picturesque banks hem in the placids water of the Monongahela, and at whose terminous your busy city is situated, contains some of the most beutiful and varied scenery that our country affords? scenery which in its expression of mere beauty and simplicity is unexcelled anywhere. Its hills do not suggest the sublime or majestic, but like its peaceful waters, convey at once the idea of pure contentment and prosperity in their shaded retreats. There is a pleasant variety in the scenery which is noticeable to every tourist. There seems to be an almost perfect comingling of hill, dale and forest. There is not too much of either, no illimitable expanse of treeless waste, no interminable thickets, no endless ranges of rugged mountains with mere gullies between, but that perfect adaptation of each to the other that relieves the whole ruggedness and monotony, and under the shelter of these beautiful hills, nestled at their feet, is found security and holding tributary to their wants the fertile valleys, are found the homes of a people who are, in every sense of the word, a people of peace and the rarest intelligence. No ostentatious houses, with their establishments, inspiring the tunes to run them, but simply the homes of the people.

In the pure air up the river, the dirt of your city was to be forgotten, and it was no longer required that we should be kept in a perpetual watch to dodge the inky flakes that insisted on filling our eyes and ears and covering the face with its sable hue.

THE PEOPLE OF THE VALLEY.

Looking at the homes of this people, the thrift and energy of peace, it seems hardly creditable that some of the most gallant soldiers who fought down the late rebellion, now fill these homes, and make them the very farthest remove from war and strife.

The sword saved the country, the plow is removing the scars of the sword. Leaving "Old Smoky" and its dust begrimmed houses and people, on a pleasant day, one is able to trace a perfect climax of what makes a prosperous people. For miles after leaving the city, we look back and see the black smoke, dense and all-prevailing, emanating from your manufacturing and mingling with the clouds, while all along the route there seems to be one continuous, unbroken city.

Each little burg has its local name, but they all go to form in fact one city, whose name is known in every part of the Union. The gradual entrance into country life is felt in the freeness and purity of the air, until at last, led by almost unperceptible degrees, amid the mountains of West Virginia, we reach the waters of the proud Monongahela washing the banks of the most fural of all rural scenes.

From the most intense hurry and scramble of business life in your city, we are able to pass to the most quiet and absolute peace of the farmer's life.

You buried at us stocks and notes, and checks, and securities, until they were as "leaves of Valiambrora," and encased us as a cloke of habitual unrest, while dame nature gave us cooling draughts from her fountains of pure water and refreshed us in her shady nooks.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE PEOPLE.

In all this variety of occupation, the iron mills, factories, mines, stores, and farms, we find the constituent elements of the re-established prosperity, and who among all the people of the earth, have a more flattering prospect of unbounded prosperity than the people of the Monongahela Valley and the country tributary to it? The Valley contains all the essential elements of wealth. No more fertile valleys and hill slopes can be found in our country. The hills which may sometimes appear a little rough, are literally filled with wealth, and that, too, which brings the most substantial benefits.

THE COAL FIELDS.

Everybody knows that the Monongahela coal fields are inexhaustible, and that while she sends her millions of bushels of black diamonds to meet the wants of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys every freshet, there yet remains enough to warrant the most extravagant assertions of its absolute inexhaustibleness. The hills are growing with their weight of wealth, awaiting enterprise to bring it from its hidden retreats.

While it may be true that along the river hills, for a distance of sixty miles above Pittsburgh, the coal is becoming exhausted in some portions, it must be remembered that the hills end not here, but rolling back from the river, hill upon hill, there is an extent which has not yet developed and further than this, but very little of the coal fields of the valley has been tapped beyond Brownsville. Away beyond this, stretching southward, the hills of the valley dwindle into insignificance, but upon the upper side of the majestic mountains, and we enter into the laurel ridges, the Cheat and Allegheny ranges in West Virginia, where there is a coal field yet scarcely known, and to which that tapped is but the drop in the ocean. West Virginia mountains need intercourse with Pittsburgh, with the outer world, and they will yield such riches as have never been dreamed of by those quiet old mountaineers in their highest flights of fancy.

ORES, METALS, GLASS AND BOAT BUILDING.

Ore has been found in large quantities, and there is no doubt that the time will come when a heavy trade will be carried on in ores and metals, and that the numerous glass works, boat yards and coke furnaces will be supplemented by iron mills to add to the wealth of the people. Building stone, first-class timber and abundant water are also found for all needed requirements.

FUTURE OF THE VALLEY.

The probable future of the Valley is not mere conjecture. With all its great resources, with all its undeveloped wealth, undoubtedly all that is necessary to give it a great future, and make it the home of an intelligent people, and an empire fn itself, is to provide the necessary outlets to the business world. Already slack water navigation has done much, but, with all the busy boats that are floated upon its waters, they are totally powerless in meeting the wants of the valley. It does not suit business men of this day to move at the pace of our fathers, and Monongahela Valley must be better supplied with modern means of transportation.

RAILROADS.

The Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad now being built up the Valley, is the pioneer of railroads, which will introduce others until the wants of the valley are supplied. The grading of this road is already completed to Monongahela City. In its proposed route, it will not only tap the Valley far beyond its present navigable limits, and almost to its head, but, as well, taps the most important sections and cities of the South, and must certainly divert a large trade down the Valley. A reference to a railroad map will show that the direct line of the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston Railroad will intersect some of the best roads in the Southeast.

In doing this, of course, Pittsburgh is placed in direct communication with all the sections of country thus opened up. We will be at the door of Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and other cities that need us and we need intercourse with them.

Pittsburgh will pardon me for saying to it, that it has a chance here to intercept the vast business for which it is so justly celebrated and runs the risk of losing a golden opportunity. However, it is not my province to offer advice to Pittsburgh business men, I simply take a back seat and suggest.

With this proposed railroad following the western bank of the river, and another on the eastern bank, running into the mountains of Western Virginia, and tapping the line of roads passing by Stanton into Tennessee, which must eventually be built—a better and more complete slackwater navigation—with the contemplated extension of the Humpfield road through from Washington, Pa., via Bellevernon to the Connellsville road, the connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the necessary short tributary roads of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad, all bearing the products of the valley and its tributaries to the outer world, it is hard to conceive with all this, why it should not become one of the most prosperous, wealthy and enterprising sections of this whole broad country of ours.

GENUINE ENTERPRISE.

It would be a fortunate people, however, if they were free from all discouragements and drawbacks. I presume that there is no people more void of genuine enterprise than in this valley. While there are a few noble-souled fellows who are earnestly laboring single handed to develop its resources, yet there are five to one, men of means, too, who would neither give time nor means to advance the works and thereby advance themselves. Short sighted, they bar their own way.

But no man or class of men can retard the progress of the ages and but a few years will find the highest and most sanguine anticipations of the growth of the valley realized.

REAL ESTATE.

Its present growth, under all discouragements, is simply astonishing. Real estate is advancing beyond all precedent, cornfields are turning themselves into town lots, towns are beginning to assume the air of cities and the people are beginning to assume mysterious airs and talk to you about schemes that would have set mad our forefathers. I am told that in prospect of the new railroad, there are towns not yet containing 2,000 people, where property is *bought and sold* at as high figures as towns of 5,000 inhabitants on the line of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. And all along the valley, the people are selling their lands for fabulous prices, all because of the advent of a new railroad.

Towns are increasing in size and wealth with some considerable degree of rapidity—those nearest the grailed part of the railroad the most rapidly.

THE TOWNS OF THE VALLEY.

Monongahela City, the terminus of the graded section of the road, with its adjoining neighbor villages, begins to present, indeed, the appearance of a city in more than name. Belevernon bids fair for a successful future. California, with its excellent school, is the most charming of all the bright gems of the Monongahela. New towns are springing up, and ere long Pittsburgh will be connected with Brownsville by a continuous line of houses, and the whole form a valley city that ought and can control the whole trade south and immediately east and west of us, if we so ordain. Glad, indeed, will be the day for Monongahela valley when hill shall call to hill with the glad news that their intervening valleys are filled with a people of morality, intelligence, thrift and material prosperity.

POLITICS.

The people are alive to the political issues of the hour, and will give a good account of themselves, all of which will be talked about in a subsequent letter, if I have not too much wearied your patience with the length of this.

F. S. R.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Elections in Spain.

The Ministerialists Victorious—Another Insurrection Imminent—Reports of Further Rioting in Belfast—American Fleet in the Baltic.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

LONDON, August 24.—Private telegrams from Belfast this morning report the shooting renewed in that city. Several severe encounters between the opposing parties have occurred. These reports, however, have not yet been confirmed by a dispatch to the press.

ABOLISHING CLASS CARRIAGES.

LONDON, August 24.—Several English railways contemplate abolishing class carriages.

GOING TO AMERICA.

Rubenstein, the pianist, arrived here, *en route* for America.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAMSHIP.

The steamship Niger has put back to Plymouth, with a broken shaft. The passengers were transferred to the steamship Medway, which sailed to-day for Montreal.

BENEFIT FOR ALSATIANS.

The Band of the Garde Republicaine gave a concert in Havre for the benefit of Alsatians last night, realizing a large sum.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATORS.

The members of the Board of Arbitrators lunched at the country residence of Count Favre, on Lake Geneva, to-day.

MILITARY CHANGE.

General Rivera has been appointed General issimo of the troops of the Northern Department, rice Losgayon.

SPAIN.

ORGANIZING FOR AN INSURRECTION.

MADRID, August 24.—The Government has received information of an organized plan for an insurrection in the disaffected provinces on the 28th inst. The French Government has been requested to use precautions to prevent aid from France.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

It is believed that the approaching elections for the Cortes will result in the choice of a large majority of members favorable to the Government. The indications are that not more than a hundred Republicans will be elected, and the Carlists, as in the previous elections for the Cortes, will abstain from voting.

THE ELECTIONS.

MADRID, August 24,—*Evening*—The elections for members of the Cortes took place to-day.

RETURN OF THE KING.

Amadeus has returned to Madrid.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

MADRID, August 25.—The first returns of the preliminary elections for members of the Cortes indicate the following results: The Ministerialists have been victorious in twenty-seven chief towns, and one hundred and fifty-one districts, and the Rebublicans in ten chief towns and fourteen districts. Nine districts and six towns are equally divided. The Federal Republicans issued a manifesto on the morning of the election urging their party to rally at the polls, fight and battle against monarchy in each electoral district, and put forth all their strength to rout its supporters. Europe, it declares, awaits a result which will strengthen the cause of the Democracy throughout the continent.

SWITZERLAND.

DINNER TO THE ARBITRATORS.

GENEVA, August 14.—All the members of the Board of Arbitration and families, with the exception of Alexander Cockburn, and Jacob Stempfli, dined yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. Baneroft Davis. The reception in the evening by Mrs. Davis was attended by a brilliant company. The rooms were festooned with flags and the gardens illuminated. Many houses of the residents were decorated in honor of the occasion.

WEST INDIES.

VINDICATION OF GENERAL CEBALLO.

HAVANA, August 23.—The reports published in United States journals alleging that General Ceballo had knowledegé of, or was implicated in, certain reprehensible actions of Governor Zabalza, are entirely false. On the contrary, General Ceballo displaced Governor Zabalza immediately upon learning of his conduct, and reported it to the Government at Madrid.

GERMANY.

AMERICAN FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

BERLIN, August 24.—The American fleet arrived in the Baltic. Admiral Worden, with several of his officers, came to this city to-day, and took up quarters at the Royal Hotel. They remain here until the return of Emperor William.

DUBUQUE.

Scientific Congress.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, August 24.—The fourth day of the session of the Scientific Congress was interesting and well patronized. Ninety papers are now in the hands of the secretary to be read. Prof. G. W. Hugh, director of the Dudley Observatory, read a very interesting theme on the so-called "Velocity of the electric current over telegraph wires," suggesting a new theory that the so-called velocity was nothing but a mechanical condition, that there was no such thing as velocity or electric wave; Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, of Missouri, a paper on "Binary Stars," illustrated by diagrams; A. E. Foale, Iowa, on the "Value of library work in connection with the teaching of chemistry," with a brief sketch of the chemical laboratory of the Iowa State Agricultural College; C. Zaman, of Michigan, "A new theory of light, based upon principles of attraction and action of caloric;" by W. Swallow, of Missouri, one of the principal owners of the Maine Liquor Law, a paper on "Binary wine a social and national not only but the leading which the audience was very excited and turbulent, being called to order frequently; G. Hennerick of Iowa, an exceedingly interesting and profound paper on the "Dynamical condition of the three states of aggregation;" E. B. Andrews, of Ohio, "Coal and some of its special uses," participated in by Mr. Cox of Indiana, Porter and Rodgers of Iowa; Prof. C. V. Rielly of St. Louis, "A new genus of the lepidopterous family of Tineidae," with remarks on the fructification of Yucca, a paper instructive and entertaining; Professor H. N. Winchell, of Michigan, "Surface geology, with reference to Ohio;" Alex. Winchell, of Michigan, "Hypsometrical data of some of the Northwestern States;" C. H. Hitchcock, of New Hampshire, "Recent geological discoveries among the White Hills of New Hampshire;" E. B. Andrews, of Ohio, the "Origin of limestone in coal measures;" Miss J. Swan, of Iowa, an interesting article on "Why we differ, or love variety."

Prof. G. O. Forsbey, of New Orleans, occupied the whole evening in reading an elaborate and exhaustive paper on the "Physics of the Mississippi River," which was principally a political appeal to the National Government to repair the delta, which has no bearing on the topographical or geological formations of the Mississippi valley. In short, it was wholly devoid of scientific principles.

RAILROADS.

Terre Haute & Southwestern.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., August 25.—A contract has been let to Darius C. Jackson, of New York, for the construction of the Terre Haute and Southwestern Railroad from this place to Robinson, Illinois, a distance of forty miles. This road is destined to connect Terre Haute with Tamaro and Chester, in Illinois, and with the Iron Mountain in Missouri.

VIRGINIA AND TRUCKEE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 25.—The Virginia & Truckee railway is finished to Carson.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech by Senator Wilson at Hudson.

NEW JERSEY STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Baltimore Nominees Repudiated.

O'CONOR RECOMMENDED TO THE LOUISVILLE CONVENTION.

Meeting of Andrew Johnson's Followers at Nashville.

SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Straight-Out Democratic Movement in the West.

IRISHMEN INDIGNANT AT ALLEGED SLIGHTS.

Schurz's Influence Rapidly Breaking.

MISSOURI SURE TO GIVE A REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

South Carolina Republican Convention.

COLUMBIA, August 24.—The regular Republican Convention has completed its State ticket by nominating Francis L. Cardozo (mulatto) for State Treasurer, Solomon L. Hayes (white) for Comptroller, General H. W. Purvis (mulatto) for Adjutant General, and J. K. Jillson (white) for Superintendent of Educati on.

Butler's Convention completed its organization and nominated a State ticket, headed by Reuben Tomlinson (white) for Governor, and Judge John T. Green (white) for Attorney-General.

The Republicans in the Second Congressional District have nominated Alonzo J. Rancier (mulatto) for Congress. A split is threatened.

Meeting of Andrew Johnson's Followers at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 24.—The demonstration to-night in honor of A. Johnson drew out some 10,000 persons. After a brilliant torch light procession the crowd assembled in front of the Court House on the public square, and a meeting was organized. Resolutions sustaining the Union, condemning extravagance and corruption in the administration of the Government, and denouncing conventions, were adopted. Johnson was declared the choice of the people for Congressman for the State at Large and for G. Brien for Congressman from the Nashville District.

In response to calls, Johnson appeared and spoke at considerable length. He announced himself a candidate, and stated he would stump the State, inviting the Generals to meet him in discussion. His candidacy will make the canvass exciting, and invite opposition to all the convention nominees.

Speech by Senator Wilson at Hudson.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Senator Wilson addressed a mass meeting at Hudson last night, saying that he had no doubt that the Republicans would carry twenty out of twenty-one of the Free States of this country. He eulogized General Dix, and said the question was not whether Grant or Greeley should be elected, but whether the Republican party, which had saved the country and made it free, should, with the help of a band of forty or fifty thousand disaffected Republicans, be made to abdicate and let the Democratic party go into power. He had no unkind word to say of Greeley or Brown. He regretted the position they had taken, but their success would be a regular Democratic triumph, and all the rebel element would be heard, in such an event, this time in Washington. He urged New York to come out from among the list of doubtful States, for, although its position would not affect the result of the election in the country, the Republicans wanted the Empire State to occupy the place in the Union that nature intended it to occupy.

The Straight-Out Democratic Movement in the West.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—The Irishmen of this city are feeling very sore over the result of the Democratic State Convention. They expected to get one of their countrymen on the State ticket, but the Convention not only gave the Liberals the office which they sought for, but ignored them entirely; nor have they anything to expect from the Congressional Conventions, and the probabilities are that no straight out ticket will be voted for. Irish as the State ticket. This studied and repeated ill treatment of the Irish has aroused a good deal of indignation, as there is a movement making among them which is likely to result in the loss to the Democrats of a good many Irish votes.

The Bourbon movement is also making considerable headway here. Delegates will be sent to the Louisville Convention. If anywhere else nominations are made by that convention, quite a large vote will be polled for them. Steps have also been taken in various parts of the State to elect delegates to Louisville, and the next two months will develop unexpected strength for the straight-out ticket. This movement is also growing rapidly in Illinois. Several meetings have been held, during the past week in the different parts of the State, and delegates elected to the State Convention, which will be held in Springfield next Thursday. This convention is expected to be quite large. All railroads leading out of Springfield are advertising half fare rates. The Irish of Kansas City, Missouri, held a large meeting yesterday, passed resolutions condemning the action of the State and Bourbon Conventions, declaring their opposition to the Democratic ticket, because of want of representation. They also endorse Col. Van Horn, who is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and should he receive that nomination, they are pledged to his support.

The work of organization in this city is rapidly progressing. Meetings are held nightly in different parts of the city, and scores of clubs have been formed. A great feature of the meetings in the lower wards is the large attendance of Germans, and their numbers are constantly increasing. *The influence of Schurz is rapidly breaking*, particularly among the laboring men and mechanics, and election day will show that the ranks of the old Republican party here are nearly full again. The prospects are not only cheering, but bright, and there is scarcely a Republican here who does not believe we shall carry the State by a good round majority, and this is fast becoming apparent to the Democrats, who are husbanding their forces by every means in their power, and are ready to make almost any concession to the Liberals in retrun for what little strength they can bring to their ticket.

New Jersey Straight Democratic Convention.

TRENTON, August 24.—The State Convention of Democrats held a short session this morning. Samuel J. Bayard was chosen temporary chairman. He made a speech declaring that every State should be represented at Louisville; the action of the Baltimore Convention should be repudiated at the Louisville Convention, and that the Democracy of the country will rally around the nominees of the Louisville Convention.

Committees on Permanent Organization, on Resolutions, and to nominate delegates to the Louisville Convention were appointed. The Convention then took a recess until this afternoon.

The Convention reassembled this afternoon. Samuel Bayard was made permanent President.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series.

First—The Convention at Baltimore having nominated an uncompromising and unrepentant Radical, the action is invalid and void, and imposes no obligation which Democrats are bound to respect.

The second approves of another Convention at Louisville.

The third denies the Democratic principles as a strict construction of the constitution, and is opposed to the federal principles of latitudinarian construction, and asserts that the nation has prospered under this principle.

The fourth says they lift aloft the time-honored banner inscribed with the principles of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and invite all who believe in pure government, in wholesome laws, in the greatest good to the greatest number, in equal rights, in free and prosperous trade, in the revival of business, in a speedy return to a specie basis, in official responsibility to the people, in a pure and learned judiciary, in a frank and honest foreign policy, and all opposed to the rule of overshadowing corporations, to corruption in Congress, and imbecility in the executive, to an irredeemable paper currency, to packing the Supreme court to serve executive purposes, &c., to rally again to a speedy return to the old banner of the Democracy for the preservation of the constitution and the unity, prosperity and peace of the country.

The fifth asserts that it is the bounden duty of Congress to exercise its power in the interests of the producing and consuming classes.

Sixth—That we sympathize with the laboring classes in their labors to mitigate the hardships which the high prices on all articles of living have imposed upon them.

The seventh speaks of the commanding talents, strong integrity, and unblemished purity of character of Charles O'Conor, as eminently qualifying him for the discharge of the high duties of chief magistrate, and recommends his nomination at Louisville.

The resolutions were adopted with applause.

The following delegates were then appointed: Senatorial, Samuel J. Bayard, William A. Benjamin, C. C. Burr, and John Kennedy, and two from each district.

C. C. Burr made a speech against Greeley and coalition.

Judge Flanders, of New York, made a speech of some length, and an argument against degrading the Democratic party, as had been attempted at Baltimore. He opposed Greeley because he always had been the bitterest foe to Democratic principles, and the author of all objectionable measures against the South and against the original doctrines of American Government.

No electoral ticket was formed. The Convention then adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The Absent Connolly—A Suicidal Lunatic—Dealer in Obscene Literature Held to Bail—Grant's Popularity Among Printers—Custom House Investigation.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1872.

THE ABSENT CONNELLY.

The *Tribune* says that ex-Controller Connelly has not been more than fifty miles from New York, and the most of the time he has been in West Chester county, and that he will turn State's evidence, and his testimony will absolutely convict Tweed and twenty others of the ring officials whose names have not, so far, been published. He will appear to testify against the voucher thieves under Attoney General Barlow's instructions.

A SUICIDAL LUNATIC.

Thomas H. Dungee, forty years of age, a wholesale lace importer, attempted suicide four times yesterday. He first ran a needle into his throat, then rushed to a drug store, and seizing a bottle marked poison, swallowed the contents, then stabbed himself with a new knife, and when seized and rescued for the third time he broke away and plunged a butcher-knife into his breast, inflicting a probably fatal wound. He was laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*.

RUMORS OF ARRESTS.

A rumor was current this afternoon that Deputy Sheriff Jarvis was to make an important arrest to-day. Information was received from Troy to-day of the arrest of a man supposed to be Stelner, the absconding agent of the Garde Republicaine Band.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Charles Mackey, a book fobber, was held in $10,000 bail to-day, charged with depositing obscene literature in mails. Other prominent dealers will shortly be arrested.

RECOMMENDED TO OFFICE BY GREELEY.

The *Times* prints a letter from Greeley to President Lincoln, urging the latter to appoint B. F. Camp as Surveyor of this port.

AN ASCONDER.

Police Sergeant Carr ascended to California after victimizing civilians and policemen to the extent of five thousand dollars.

ANOTHER SPLIT IN THE IRISH BAND.

The Irish Band had another split, and seven, with their leader, Richardson, sailed for Europe to-day.

"CORNER" IN CHEESE.

A "corner" in cheese is threatened here. The market is poorly supplied.

THE PRIZE FIGHT FIZZLE.

Both O'Baldwin and Mace, the prize fighters, claim the stakes.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1872.

ARRIVAL OF A NOTED PREACHER.

Rev. Hugh S. Brown, a noted Baptist preacher of Liverpool, arrived in the steamer Spain this morning, and preached to an immense audience in Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, this evening.

CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

It is reported that the new Board of Examiners of the Custom House is investigating charges of bribery against J. A. Merall Superintendent of the record room. He is a son of Judge Merrill, of Vermont.

GRANT'S POPULARITY AMONG PRINTERS.

At a picnic of printers yesterday, at Jones' Wood, Mr. Greeley made a speech, but there was so much confusion and uproar made by reason of some parties calling for cheers for Grant that he could not be heard. After a few remarks bearing upon the subject of labor he retired.

THE WRONG MAN ARRESTED.

Boyle, arrested for forgery at Jersey City yesterday, proves to be a merchant perfectly solvent, but laboring under a sudden attack of mental aberration.

LOSSES BY THE CHICAGO WHEAT "CORNER."

Four grain firms here were interested in the failure of the Chicago wheat "corner," but their losses prove slight.

DEPARTURE OF A SHERRIFF.

Sheriff August Wolfing, of Williamsburg, has fled a warrant being issued against him for outraging a child.

CRIMINALITIES.

Probable Wife Murder.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Mrs. Mary Cronan, living in the south part of the city, was found dead in her house this morning by her husband. She was lying on the floor with her head hanging over a water bucket, a severe cut in the forehead, and marks of violence on her neck. Her husband reported the matter to the police, and was subsequently, with Peter Donahue, arrested on suspicion of having murdered the woman.

ILLEGAL CHLOROFORMING.

BOSTON, August 24.—Frederick Parrow, keeper of the Mystic Hotel at Malden, and George Emerson, are under arrest for chloroforming a young widow at a hotel.

A SCOTCHMAN MURDERED.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., August 25.—Alexander Crowe, a Scotchman, who arrived in this country in July last, was shot and instantly killed in this city last night by Conrad Dresher. The latter has been arrested, but claims to have committed the deed in self defence. A draft for one thousand pounds on the Bank of Scotland and four hundred dollars in currency was found on the murdered man.

THIEF SHOT.

CAIRO, ILL., August 25.—Last night at the St. Charles Hotel officer John Cain detected two negroes in the act of stealing provisions from the cellar. They refused to stop when ordered, and he shot one Henry Johnson through the thigh. The wound will probably prove fatal. The other negro escaped.

DEATH BEFORE ARREST.

CAIRO, ILL., August 25.—An attempt was made this morning to arrest a negro named Tom Harrison, on a charge of receiving money stolen by a woman in the employ of the Central House. He fled, and when he found he could not escape, jumped into the river and was drowned.

A DESPERATE BURGLAR.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 25.—A desperate burglar was arrested here to-day after knocking down two policemen. There was found in his possession a revolver, bowie knife, two pieces of rope, a bunch of keys, a dark lantern, &c. While being conveyed to jail he broke loose, but was recaptured after an exciting chase.

FIRES.

Champaign, Ill.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL., August 24.—A fire broke out about six o'clock this evening in a steam flouring mill situated on the south side of Main street, adjoining the Illinois Central Railroad. The flames soon communicated to an elevator and grain sheds adjoining, and then gaining force swept again and more westward to an agricultural implement warehouse and a row of two story frame buildings, all of which were speedily consumed. For a time it was supposed the Dson Hotel and railroad round house would be destroyed, but the vigorous use of water this disaster was prevented. By blowing up an old adjoining frame building a fine brick block on Main street was saved. The fire was the largest ever known in Champaign, and the loss is near one hundred thousand dollars.

HELENA, MONTANA.

HELENA, MONT., August 24.—A fire last night destroyed the North Pacific Hotel, *Gazette* printing establishment, and every building in the block bounded by Jackson, Grand and Broadway streets and the Court House square, besides other buildings in adjacent blocks. The loss is about twenty thousand dollars.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—During the twenty-four hours ending at two o'clock this morning seven small fires occurred in this city, involving a loss of about fifteen thousand dollars. Four firemen were prostrated by the heat and three horses sun-struck.

FORT WAYNE.

Interesting Law Suit in Prospect.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 25.—Judge Lowry, who purchased the *Republican* newspaper here some ten days ago, in order to make a Greeley organ of it, now refuses to comply with his written contract, and wishes to back out of the trade. The excuse is that the proprietor of the *Free Press*, a Louisville organ, refuses to sell, according to promise, it being Judge Lowry's intention to combine the two. An interesting law suit is expected.

Train off the Track.

BALTIMORE, August 25.—A coal train on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad ran off the track yesterday afternoon. Randolph Fowler, engineer, was killed, and the train wrecked.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The Liberals and Democrats Vanquished.

JACOBS ELECTED GOVERNOR.

Five or Six Thousand Majority.

GAIN OF SIX TO EIGHT THOUSAND.

The Democratic Constitution Defeated.

ANOTHER STATE FOR GRANT.

CINCINNATI, August 24.—A Parkersburg (W. Va.) special to the *Chronicle* says the indications up to 2 o'clock this afternoon are that Jacobs has carried the State by a small majority. Parkersburg gives one hundred and seven majority for the Constitution.

GREEN BRIER, White Sulphur Springs, August 24.—The Green Brier county official vote for the Constitution gives 751 majority; Camden 451 majority; Matthews, Attorney General, 800 majority. New Richmond township, Summers county, official returns, give 60 majority for the Constitution, and 7 majority for Jacob. It is thought that Summers county has gone for Camden and the Constitution.

Private dispatches from

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MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 112⅜@112¾.

THE tactics of the opposition journals in regard to the West Virginia elections, the *Tribune* most notably, was to trim so closely as that, however the election turned, they could ward off any blow that might come. Yet even the *Tribune* has been sufficiently outspoken at times, for it to be hard to make good this theory. The defeat of the proposed Constitution was generally understood to be a defeat for Greeley, just as Merriman's defeat in North Carolina included the same result for the Greeley party.

THE REPUBLICANS of the entire country are watching with deep interest the campaign in Pennsylvania, and confidently look forward for a brilliant victory at the ballot-box in October next. All over the State the Republican hosts are beginning to move. Mass meetings are being held and largely attended. The more efficient work of the canvass, which is attending to assessments and naturalizations, perfecting the tally lists, and making preparations for getting out the voters on election day, has been commenced in earnest. This is now the most important matter. It is the duty of the hour. Let no Republican forget, or leave undone, his share of it. In that way, and in that way alone, at present, is the main battle to be fought, and the victory won. In whatever precinct, ward, township or school district, there is a failure in these matters, there will be a failure at the polls. Republicans! conquerors in many canvasses! you know the way. Walk firmly in it, and a fresh rejoicing shall be yours.

THE *Post* pats the Philadelphia *Press* on the back for printing Buckalew's speech entire. No doubt all this printing was correctly done, with the solid purpose of injuring the Republican party. If the *Press* were only as correct in its reports of political intelligence from various parts of the State, it might be commended. For example, it reports Center county as against Hartranft. To this the Bellefonte *Republican* replies: "We announced the name of Gen. Hartranft as a candidate for Governor in '69, when it met with almost universal favor; and when we again raised his name to our mast head as our choice for Governor in 1872, it was only done at the earnest solicitation of the soldiers—and people; and after the fullest and most satisfactory consultation on our part with all the prominent men and leaders of the party here. He was, then, and is now, most emphatically and in the largest sense of the word the first choice of the Republicans of Center county for Governor. There was no trick in this, and no ring had anything to do with it, nor could any man or set of men in the county prevented him from obtaining the delegate from this county in the State Convention; simply because, as above stated, he was the favorite of the people of Center." With such facts against it, who shall say that the *Press* is not an extremely absurd Greeley paper.

"LET US CLASP HANDS ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM."

Such is the motto of the conglomerated party that would elevate Mr. Greeley to the Presidential office. It is emblazoned on their banners, printed on their posters and sounded with hypocritical earnestness from the mouths of loose-tongued orators who have espoused the so-called Liberal cause. It is poetical enough, and the sentiment is good when fairly interpreted, but why should it be the living watchword of that party? Why should it not rather belong exclusively to the Republicans, if there be yet a bloody chasm over which to reach the hands of mutual friendship? It, under the leadership of Grant, arose in its wrath to bridge the bloody chasm that yawned in the darkness of slavery and that separated the great North from the haughty South, and well accomplished that part of its mighty mission. During long and sanguinary years the brave soldiers under the protecting folds of the Stars and Stripes labored to close the chasm and to bring a triumphant peace to the whole nation. Their work surely could not have been in vain. Surely no bloody chasm was left when slavery was crushed and the downtrodden blacks were lifted out of barbarous bondage and put into new and humanizing manhood; when treason was throttled and the defiant emblem of rebellion against the Union and its constituted government was trampled beneath the feet of our gallant and loyal hosts; when amnesty was proclaimed and a wise and generous reconstruction policy was adopted by the conquerors, and when the olive branch waved over the entire land and all the people sat down in peace under the shadow of the old flag to reason together. Where, then, is this bloody chasm over which the Liberals would clasp hands? They alone are the possessors of the secret of its location. They see it, while others equally as patriotic and earnest in their devotion to the whole country fail to discover it. And yet, alas! there is a bloody chasm which time only can bridge. It is that found in the bereaved hearts of the tens upon tens of thousands of living fathers and mothers, wives and children, brothers, sisters and friends who will never cease mourning the loss of the brave boys who fell in the vigor of manhood on the field of battle in the defense of their country! No rude, rough hands can ever clasp to desecrate that chasm of woeful sorrow left the heart by the war for the preservation of the Union.

SENATOR SUMNER.

It is now intimated in the Greeley papers, says the Boston Globe, that as soon as Senator Sumner finds his vocal powers in condition, he will take the stump for Greeley and Brown. How far the fastidious Senator will succeed in adapting himself to the humors of the hustings is, perhaps, problematical. We hardly know any possible pretext of political principle or government policy that he could pitch upon where he would be in accord with his Democratic auditors, and it is to such almost exclusively that his harangues must be addressed. The old Republican associates of other days will be apt to shun his meetings as they would the precincts of a pest house, and his whilom negro admirers will hardly care to swell the Democratic crowd merely for the purpose of seeing their former champion walking backwards on his own track. In fact, Mr. Sumner's very poor success in his last speech to the black men of Washington, would seem to show that in his change of front upon the question of protecting the rights of his "wards," he has lost all the fire and spirit which heretofore charmed the colored citizens, and that his present utterances would prove but a meagre entertainment for them.

The sole text upon which the Senator can now be fluent and impassioned on the stump, and upon which he would be in accord with his Democratic associates, is the reckless cry of the Greeleyites: "Anything to beat Grant." Upon this extract from the gospel of hate he can give full scope to the revengeful feelings against the President which now possess his heart to the exclusion of every noble impulse. We have often wondered why Mr. Sumner should cherish feelings of such envenomed rancor against Gen. Grant, in view of the fact that he had suffered wrong and injustice in his displacement from the chairmanship of the committee on foreign relations. The wrong in this case was at most a personal offence, to resent which were an unworthy motive to influence the public conduct of a statesman, and a patriot and Christian would have overlooked it, and continued steadfast in dignified support of the cause in which he was enlisted. But it now appears, by recent revelations, that Senator Sumner was the offender in this matter and not the innocent victim of persecution. This accounts for his blind and headlong career of hate against the President; for when a man has done a gross wrong, and experienced the just consequences of his act, it is in the course of frail human nature for him to boil over with rage and fury against the party injured.

The cause of Mr. Sumner's fall had its origin in his arrogance. As chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee he assumed to himself the functions, power and position of leader of the administration, in fancied analogy to the foreign secretary of the British Government. This absurd pretension, as arbitrary as it was vain and ridiculous, was mildly tolerated by President Lincoln, on much the same principle that he humored the peace whims of the meddlesome Greeley; that is, in each case to keep a troublesome spirit quiet, and prevent a rupture within the Republican party while the country was involved in war. When Gen. Grant assumed the office of President, Mr. Sumner stood ready to receive his request to make up a Cabinet for the new administration. To the infinite disgust of the would-be premier, General Grant made no such request, but proceeded to appoint the different secretaries without advice or consultation with him. Upon this the self-constituted foreign secretary frowned, and muttered ominously that the administration would fail. From that time forth he sought to force upon the President and Secretary of State his unjust pretensions as leader of the Government by virtue of his position as head of the Foreign Relations Committee.

These audacious attempts were openly resisted by the sturdy chief of the Government, but they were so often renewed and became so troublesome that it was at last resolved by the administration majority in the Senate that Mr. Sumner should be deposed from his chairmanship, and the mischievous controversy thus ended. Then it was that Mr. Sumner's wrath against the President rose to fever heat. Foiled and baffled in his attempts to create for himself an office not authorized by the Constitution, and resisted in his efforts to force himself upon the President as a part of the executive power, he swore vengeance against the administration, and determined to do his utmost to pull down the Republican party, though, like Samson of old, he should perish beneath the flames.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

That women should be educated nearly all now will admit. As to the kind and degree, and whether it should be elementary simply, or extended and thorough, there is a difference of opinion. The so-called accomplishments may in either case receive attention, but their place and extent for young ladies differing in taste and capacity for them, are not definitely settled. There are those—good, and in many respects, intelligent men—men, too, having daughters whom they love—who affirm that all a woman requires is a knowledge of the elementary branches, and that with this she becomes a better wife and mother, more domestic and more devoted to her household duties, than with a full and thorough education. Indeed, many well educated men advocate this opinion. And women themselves, in a measure at least, are responsible for this view, narrow and false as it appears to us. Many highly educated women have been poor or decidedly bad wives and mothers. Possessing strength of mind and extensive knowledge, they have regarded the superintending of their household affairs, and especially the directing of kitchen matters, as petty and insignificant, and wholly below their capacities, attainments and culture. A higher sphere is theirs. They forget that their husbands, as well, or it may be better educated, and possessing sounder judgments and more good sense, and on whose labors they are dependent for their comfort and luxuries, are compelled daily and almost hourly to attend to details and labors wholly uncongenial to their tastes. But the articles procured by these unremitting toils are wasted or spoiled by these would-be-ladies. Hence it is, that even intelligent ladies will often advise young men not to marry a thoroughly educated woman, if they desire home comfort and home happiness. Thus those who have been most earnest in behalf of the education of their sex, have by their example furnished the strongest objections to their own cause.

These cases, however, are not as numerous, we think, as they at first appear. A thoroughly educated woman, in any community, stands out prominently, observed a mark for all her inferiors. The thousands without any education, or with a very limited one, wholly inefficient as wives and mothers, are not noticed, and on their failure no comments are made. Of them no great things are expected, and therefore their neglects and inefficiency cause no disappointment. The large number of highly educated women, who have made the best and truest of daughters, wives and mothers, who have restored lost fortunes, sustained falling families, educated their children for positions of great influence and sent them forth with large correct views of life, who have rendered their homes all that could be desired, and who have been first in every great and good cause, are all unnoticed by those who advocate a limited education for those who mould our men and women. It is just as the name of one transgressor may be on the lips of the multitude, while the names of innocent and virtuous thousands may be unspoken.

Educated mothers are qualified to instruct their children and to awaken in them a taste for learning. "When I lived among the Choctaw Indians," says a writer, "I held a consultation with one of their chiefs respecting the successive stages of their people in the acts of civilized life, and among other things he informed me that at their start they made a great mistake—they only sent boys to school. These boys came home intelligent men, but they married uneducated and uncivilized wives, and the uniform result was, the children were all like their mothers. The father soon lost all his interest both in wife and children. And now, said he, if we would educate but one class of our children we should choose the girls, for when they become mothers they educate their sons."

The mother, then, under whose sole influence the child is for years, from whom it acquires its tastes and its character, should not only be educated, but educated in the most thorough manner, and have her mind stored with varied learning, so that she may be able to answer the multitude of questions that will be put to her by her inquisitive child on art, science, literature and religion, and thus to stimulate his curiosity and awaken his mind. An ignorant and narrow-minded woman will not be likely to make her son or daughter the opposite of herself.

And if she is never to become a wife or mother, her happiness and her influence for good, other things being equal, as a teacher, physician, a writer, or in any capacity will be in proportion to the extent of her education. On this point history is full of examples.

We firmly believe, from favorable opportunities for comparison, that her mind is equal to that of man, as capable of mastering the severer studies, that her course of study, therefore, should be as extended as his, varied only by her tastes and aptitudes and circumstances as his should be.

So far, then, as her means will allow, we would have her thoroughly educated in mathematics, languages, literature and science. The accomplishments we would have in their place, not superceding by them other solid and more important studies. They cultivate taste, afford pleasure, and increase the means of usefulness. To give, however, the most of ones time to them, to the neglect of other branches, is as unwise as it would be to inhale the odor of flowers and neglect the food essential to life. They are the adornment, not the proper educational column.

The mere fact that a certain study may be useful is not a sufficient reason why every girl should pursue it, any more than every boy should learn every trade or profession. Other studies may be more useful. Time is too precious to allow any portion of it to be wasted or spent in a manner less profitable than it might be. The studies should be selected with reference to the time to be devoted to education, the taste and character of her pupil and her proposed future, so far as this may be known. In a vain attempt to seize the greater we should not lose the less. If time and means will allow for a thorough education, let a strong and broad foundation be laid; if not, let not the whole time be expended on the foundation alone. Neither should a lofty structure be reared on a narrow and insecure foundation. There should be harmony and proportion in the parts. Studies should be judiciously selected by a competent person knowing all the circumstances. Whatever the course may be, let the studies be learned thoroughly. Let there be no mere surface work—no study pursued simply for the name. Let the mind be disciplined to labor, and think and reason. A full and accurate knowledge of a few branches is much to be preferred to a superficial knowledge of many.

A SAD CASE.

A Young Lady, Arrested in Detroit for Robbery, Shoots Herself.

Some two or three weeks since a conductor on the Grand River avenue route named Armstrong had his house entered by burglars, as he supposed, and lost his gold watch and chain, about $75 in money, and his sister lost $65 by the same hands. A young lady named Maggie Reardon, formerly head clerk in a dry goods store, was visiting at Armstrong's, and certain words and actions caused her to be suspected. She started to go off on the southern train yesterday, but was arrested at the depot by Detective Bishop. Being taken to the Central Station, her trunks were searched, and in them were found the watch and some money supposed to be part of that stolen from the house. The young lady has heretofore stood very high in the estimation of her employers and acquaintances, and the exposure created no little excitement and mortification, as it is known she had the boldness to enter two different rooms in the night, and go through clothing to obtain the spoils.

At six o'clock last evening no disposition had been made of the case, the young lady being in the Captain's office, at the Central Station. As a close watch must be kept on all prisoners in that room, an officer was ordered to place her in the lock-up, but not in a cell. Misunderstanding the order, he locked her up. Ten minutes after, the Sergeant ordered that she be let out into the hall, as she was heard weeping and sobbing. The officer was just unlocking the door when he heard the report of a revolver, and the girl fell forward into his arms, having shot herself in the left breast. No one had mistrusted that she had the weapon in her pocket, but she did have it and knew how to use it. Overcome with the shame and disgrace of being arrested and imprisoned, she fired a bullet into her forehead. The revolver is a small one, and in her haste she inflicted only a severe and not a dangerous wound. A surgeon was at hand a moment after, and he succeeded in extracting the ball without much difficulty. The case is a sad one, as is every case where an intelligent, respectable female allows avarice to gain a triumph over her integrity of character.

AUSTRIA is the last among enlighted nations to surrender barbarous modes of executing her felons, thinking that the more torturous the penalty the more the majesty of the law is vindicated. She has abolished breaking on the wheel, but retains the hardly less brutal process of slow strangulation. Her latest and worst exhibition was only last month. Some time in the spring, two visitors, Palecsky and Pertz, called upon a wealthy but parsimonious banker of Linz, who kept his large possessions in an iron safe fitted into the wall of his bedroom. They sold him a large amount of Italian bonds, and a few evenings later called to see about them. Nothing wrong was heard, but when the servants came down next morning she found her master murdered and his safe door open. An attempt had also been made to burn the house as a more effectual concealment of the crime. She was enabled to put the police on the murderers' tracks, and were soon found, with 400,000 florins in their possession. Thus implicated they confessed all, and were sentenced to die the national way. At the appointed time the horror-hungry were gathered about the scaffold in vast crowds, and the condemned were brought forward. The executioner bound one of them tightly with cords, and putting a rope around his neck hung him on a hook until he grew black, with eyes and tongue protruding, and after some time ceased to breathe. Then he was taken down and the operation repeated with the other. So sickning was the spectacle that numbers fainted at the sight.

A LADY of considerable wealth in England was recently brought up, at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for having ill-treated a large number of cats and dogs. The defendant left home, on a journey, leaving forty-three dogs and some thirty cats in care of two servant girls, who were proceeded against on this charge, but were dismissed as not being the responsible persons. They now gave evidence, and stated that they had been left by the defendant without money, and the tradesmen refused to supply them with food either for themselves or for the dogs and cats. A veterinary surgeon, called in as evidence, stated that he went to the defendant's residence on behalf of the society, and found the house in a frightful state of filthiness, and a great number of cats and dogs running up and down in a state of starvation. One of them was dead, and some others were hardly able to move for weakness. The servant girls said the dogs had eaten the fowls, and some of the cats and dogs had eaten each other. The magistrate fined the lady twenty-five dollars and costs, amounting to two hundred dollars, adding that if she was ever brought up again on a similar charge, she would be sent to prison without the option of a fine.

THE LATEST news from Mexico is favorable to the return of peace and confidence in that sorely tried country. We have had many such reassuring reports ere now—reports which have unfortunately nearly always been contradicted by subsequent events. In the present instance we are, however, disposed to attach some belief to the intelligence communicated by the dispatch via Havana. The revolutionary leaders, it is stated, have accepted the proffered amnesty. President Lerdo de Tejada carries his desire for reconciliation even so far as to appoint General Porfirio Diaz to some post of importance. This policy does honor to the head and heart of President Lerdo. Porfirio Diaz is one of the best military officers in Mexico, and generous to such a foe will effect more good than harsh treatment. Among the varied news contained in the dispatch from the Mexican capital there is also a serious charge against the United States Minister to Mexico. It is alleged that an American citizen named Thiele has been innocently detained in prison without any energetic measures being taken in favor of his liberation. It is to be hoped that that Minister Nelson will be able to refute this accusation.

THE Wesleyan Conference of England has adopted a resolution expressive of sympathy with the policy of Prince Bismarck in respect to the treatment of Jesuits in Germany.

RIDING MAN-FASHION.

BY ELIZABETH DUDLEY.
[From the New York Mail.]

The fashion of ladies' side saddles for horse-back riding was no doubt introduced for a good and sufficient physical reason, and my experience in equestrian exercise leads me to believe that the majority of women will always find the side saddle most comfortable for them.

It is claimed that if the girth gives way a lady will have no possible hold upon her horse, but will be thrown to the ground. She will, however, land upon her feet or at least upon one of them; while, if the girth gives way when she is using a man's saddle, she will fall head downward, with one leg bent under her body and the other elevated over the back of the horse. In this position she is more likely to break some bones than in the other.

We are told, to be sure, that in riding astride a lady would be able to keep "a horseman's grip" on her horse, and in case of a loose girth, could hold her saddle in place. I doubt this. Our slender women and our fat women alike have no muscle. I fancy even a wiry tendoned ballet girl would be unable to control the powerful muscles by which a vicious horse strives to burst the girth, or take advantage of its becoming loosened to escape from his rider. A well trained animal in the event of such an accident will slacken his pace at once, or even stop of his own will.

And the majority of our women are too short to look well in riding astride; they have not sufficient length of limb for the "horseman's grip." Any one who has seen a boy of ten on the back of a broad, high horse, with his legs spread in right angles, can imagine the ridiculous appearance which most of our ladies will present at riding astride, and if they practice this position much it will affect their gait. They will then, when walking, present the comical appearance of an old sailor just off a long voyage, who rolls along in the most absurd way, with his legs wide apart.

We shall have some hearty fun at the expense of these Amazons.

When I heard a lady complaining of the "uncomfortable" and "twisted" position of sideways riding, of feeling that her "back is crooked," or that she is insecure, I know she does not sit properly. In the first place she must get a side sadle which fits her. As some women are thin, and some robust, some with long limbs and some with short, it follows that one form of side sadle will not be comfortable for every woman.

Then she should take her seat firmly and evenly in the centre of the saddle, as if about to ride astride and adjust the right leg in the most comfortable position possible, it must not be too much strained over to the left, and may indeed be shifted a little more to the right after riding a short distance, and getting accustomed to the motion of the horse.

I was once visiting some friends who lived on an isolated hillside farm, when my host, in using some machinery, met with a serious accident. While his wife remained at his side applying cold water to the wound, I saddled a horse with a man's saddle (there was no other at hand) and dashed off for the doctor.

The road was deserted, so I naturally rode astride; but such a ride! On a hard trotting, madly galloping plow horse, I went up and down the strong hill roads, thinking that I should never reach with the doctor, who had left his home and started on his rounds. I caught him at last and turned him back, fortunately, in time; but I hardly know whether the patient or myself suffered most for a day or two.

I was then an accomplished equestrienne on a side saddle, and I resolved never to use any other.

When living on the Cumberland Mountain, in Tennessee, I rode constantly on horseback, always with a side saddle, and and my neighbors did the same. One girl whom I knew there rode on her brother's saddle frequently, whenever her sister or mother was with her, and never rode astride; she placed her right leg in the same position as when she used her own saddle. When I asked the reason for this she replied only: "Pears like a gal couldn't ride main fashion, noway!"

Now that healthy, hardy mountaineer had a beautiful womanly form, and was classically proportioned. As she wore neither corsets, paniers, nor hoop-skirts, her figure could not be disguised, and if she could not ride astride, what woman can? I fancy that twenty miles' experience on a man's saddle, over a rough road, will convince almost any of our ladies that she can't do everything "just as well as a man."

I have ridden with my baby in my arms up and down mountain sides so steep that my horse was climbing up I had to lean forward until my face touched his mane; and when he was cautiously creeping down, I was obliged to lean back until the strain became almost insupportable. In both positions I found the horn of the saddle a great help.

But the most trying situation of all was when, in the same country, I reached the ford of the little Collins River, two hundred feet wide, where usually the water was hardly up to the knees of a horse, and found it swollen by late rains and dashing along so swiftly that the horse could scarcely struggle through. Some of our party crossed first, and we saw that the water rose up to his saddle in the midst of the ford. It would be necessary to kneel on our saddles, and risk being swept off. Every man in the party begged to relieve me of my baby—they feared that I could not possibly hold him and steady myself—but he was too precious to be trusted out of my arms, and I knew I was a good swimmer.

I had my saddle changed for one of theirs to have room for kneeling, and I looked well to the girth, the buckles and straps, had my boy firmly bound to me with a shawl; then kneeling upon the saddle, my riding skirt tucked about me, my baby firmly clasped in my left arm, and my right hand twisted in the mane of my horse, we safely made the perilous journey. The intelligent animal had always been used to slack rein and needed no control. She picked her way with utmost care, and when at last we reached the bank I was hanging like a rag over her back and kissing her, and felt better.

I have no space now to give other experiences on this subject, but shall await with great interest the result of the experiment which some of our ladies mean to try in Central Park. I am anxious to know if they enjoy riding man-fashion.

The Coal Question in England and in Ireland.

Since the reports about the decreasing yield of the English coal mines have been put into general circulation among all classes of people, various opinions have been expressed on the matter. While a number affect to consider the rumors "all bosh," and others berate the unfortunate miners for their "exorbitant" demands for more wages and less hours, there are persons who contend that the increased price of fuel in England is the result of what in this country would be called "put up job" on the part of speculators in this most necessary article of household and manufacturing consumption. Be the case as it may, the price of coal in England at present is enormously greater than it was at this period last year. At this juncture letters and articles in the Irish papers illustrate the interest the subject has awakened lately in the Emerald Isle. The price of coal has set thinking men to work. Many of them claim that Ireland has large and rich coal fields, which, with increased energy and the requisite capital to work them, will be sufficient for long years to come to meet all the requirements of manufacturing and household use. The coal districts of Ireland at present do not yield anything like a supply which would support the theory of their ability to meet a want which, in case the English fields should give out, such a contingency would create. No just estimate, however, can be formed from what is being done at present in the Irish mines, for, like everything else in that country, enterprise and energy are very much in the background. Necessity is a stern master, and a little time may change the complexion of things in that regard. From whatever causes the increased demands in the price of fuel may originate, it is plain that English manufacturers will in the end suffer from it.

The Prussian Government and the Jesuits.

On the 1st inst., the Society of Jesuits, established in Posen, was officially dissolved. On the day before there had been a celebration, with great pomp, and in the midst of an immense concourse of the population, and members of the Catholic clergy, of the festival of Ignatius de Loyola, founder of the order. On the morning of the 1st, the Landrath, assisted by his secretary, went to the Jesuits' convent, and after having assembled all the members, declared to them that from that day the community would cease to exist, and that consequently the Fathers would have to abstain henceforward from all ecclesiastical functions; that they were specially forbidden to say mass, preach, instruct, confess, or visit the sick. The church of the convent was closed, and the keys deposited at the town hall. At the end of a period rigorously fixed, the Fathers will have to inform the authorities whether they wish to remain in Prussia or emigrate to a foreign country. Up to that time they may continue to inhabit their present quarters. The news of this administrative act spread rapidly in the town of Posen, causing a certain emotion among the Catholic population, and provoking a considerable gathering of spectators before the convent, but no disturbances occurred.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE West point cadets give their grand ball next Wednesday.

IT is stated that the potato disease has appeared to an alarming extent in the valley of the Severn, Gloucestershire, England, and other parts of the country.

MISS AGNES LIVINGSTONE, daughter of the explorer, has written a letter expressing her heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Stanley for his discovery and succor of her father.

THE site of the old Fleet Prison in London, familiar to cis-Atlantic readers of Fielding and Dickens, is to be utilized for religious purposes by the Congregationalists.

IT is reported that the cupola at St. Peter's at Rome shows unmistakable signs of decay. A commission of Papal architects and engineers has been appointed to examine it.

NEARLY 43,000 persons visited the Bethnal Green Museum for the London poor the week before last. The total number admitted since the opening of the institution has been 320,830.

A VEIN of gold ore is reported to have been discovered in a stone quarry at Ballinspittle, near Kinsale, county Cork. The police are guarding the quarry, and work has been suspended for a while.

A PRENCHMAN (not to be Irish), found holding forth on the Boulevards of Paris on the glories of patriotism in connection with subscribing for the French Loan, was found to be a Prussian.

A PREPOSTEROUS story is circulating to the effect that sportsmen in New Jersey mistake mosquitoes for snipe. The much greater length of the New Jersey mosquito's bill should render such an error impossible.

A RUSSIAN monk is said to have successfully combined sacred and secular business by founding a new religious Order, initiation into which was effected by shaving the neophyte's head, and selling his proselyte's hair to the manufacturers of wigs and chignons.

THE chief argument the able New York *Tribune* urges against Den. Dix is his age. His age did not prevent him from being a hero in war, nor from taking the Presidency of the Erie Railway last spring, and it is our judgment that when he is elected Governor of New York he will still have vitality enough to resist the approaches of Tammany thieves and put down riots in New York City.

MR. FORSTER, on being interviewed on the desirability of opening the Bethnel Green Museum on Sundays, remarked that there were two points to be considered before opening places of the sort on the Sabbath: first, whether work would not be caused by the opening; and secondly, whether in such a hard-working country as England play on Sunday would not generally be followed by work on Sunday.

THE availability of corn cobs as a source of supply for potash has been suggested. Analysis has shown that these contain over 7½ parts in 1,000 of carbonate of potash, or twice as much as the best kind of wood. In consideration of the average production of corn in the United States, it is estimated that nearly 52,000 tons of carbonate of potassa may be annually obtained from this source, to say nothing of a considerable quantity of chloride of potassium.

THE Prussian railways, in 1870, paid on an average a dividend of 5.13 per cent. on their employed capital. The dividends varied according to the importance of the lines. Thus, out of forty-six lines, the Upper Silesian line paid eighteen per cent., seven other lines paid ten per cent., and only twelve lines paid under five per cent. On March 1st, 1872, there were 7,969 English miles of railroad in operation in Prussia against 7,331 miles in operation on March 1st, 1871. The average monthly income per English mile in March, 1872, was $1,905, against $1,056 in 1870, and $1,009 in 1869.

IT is still uncertain whether Sebastopol is to be restored as a military station, or is to be converted into a harbor of commerce. The recent visit of the Russian Commander-in-Chief of the ports and Fleet of the Black Sea, and his careful inspection of the town and environs, are considered to be somewhat significant of the ultimate destination of Sebastopol. The railway to connect Sebastopol with the line from Odessa, through Kieff, to Moscow, is being rapidly completed. The general impression seems to be that Sebastopol is to be made both a military and commercial port. For this purpose new fortifications and new docks will have to be constructed.

Production of Iron.

The production of iron has doubled within the last sixteen years. Thus, in 1856, the total production of iron was seven million tons, of which three and a half million were made in Great Britain, and one million in the United States. In 1802 the production, it is estimated, will amount to fourteen million tons, of which seven million will be produced in Great Britain, and two million in the United States. In 1856 the average consumption of iron in the world was seventeen pounds per capita; the consumption in Great Britain was 144 pounds, and in the United States 84 pounds per capita. In 1872 the consumption of iron will amount in the world to thirty pounds per capita, in Great Britain to 200 pounds, and in the United States to 130 pounds per capita. It is, therefore, seen that the use of iron is constantly increasing, and that the powers of production are strained to supply the demand. Hence, it is argued, the consumption of iron measures the progress of civilization. This theory may be true, yet iron is only one among many articles, the increased production of which denotes the improving condition of mankind. Many years ago Baron Liebig advanced the proposition that the production of sulphuric acid was a test of the advancing prosperity of the agriculturist, and of the extension of agriculture. Liebig's theory was based upon his system of artificial manures, in the manufacture of which sulphuric acid was extensively used, and the German chemist argued that the greater the quantity of acid produced the greater would be the amount of artificial manure used, and the larger the crops of grain. This particular theory of Liebig has, to a great extent, been exploded by the want of confidence now placed in artificial manures, and their diminished use; but the proposition and the ingenious illustrations with which it was strengthened, show the errors arising from the imperfect generalization of facts, and the wild fancies that arise from narrow investigation of only one branch of industry. The assertion that the progress of civilization is marked by the increase in the production of iron, and that the one may be taken as the scale to measure the other, disregards altogether many branches of industry that indicate the advance in comfort and luxury which, according to the generally received belief, constitutes civilization.

The Country House of M. Thiers.

The guide book to Trouville gives a description of the villa which M. Thiers has chosen for his residence. This "severe and elegant structure," half way up the heights of Hennequeville, and near the road to Honfleur, occupies a fascinating situation from which, indeed, the village dancing and bathing presents its most charming appearance. From the outside of the villa of M. Cordier is a treasure of architecture, a harmonious combination of brick, carved wood, of persons and balconies, to which the manor house of Louis XIII.'s time, the Italian palace, the Swiss chalet, have contributed their beauties. The interior is the mansion of a nobleman, the sanctuary of an artist. Through the windows you pass into the grounds, and admire the mighty panorama which includes the ocean, the bay of Havre, the hillsides of Ingouville, La Heve, the verdure and winding river of the vale of Touques, and between the mountains, the sites of Cabourg, Dives, and the littoral of Caen. The interior of the *Chalet Cordier*, luxuriously but tastefully decorated in the style of the Renaissance, is rich in pictures and in a collection of objects of arts. Especially to be noticed are a Florentine cabinet of the 16th century, in the entrance hall, and, in the library, modern vases and ancient bronzes, together with relics of the Roman camp from Lisieux. There are Byzantine crosses, works of art by Fragonard, Chardin, Ribera, a Magdalene by Benedetto, and ancient Gothic panelling emblazoned with the arms of the Norman Barons who followed Robert Shorthose to the Crusade. In the fine English Garden which surrounds the chalet grows the fine plant *Vicia Bithynica*, discovered in 1850 by M. Durand-Duquesnoy. It may be added that, by a singular coincidence, M. Cremieux, the predecessor of M. Thiers in the first place of the Republic, usually passes the summer in a house belonging to him at the foot of the hill on which M. Thiers resides.

CARL SCHURZ gets two hundred dollars for each of his campaign speeches.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Rost. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, solicitor.

PERSONALS.

IDA GREELEY is not engaged to be married, as was reported.

STANLEY, of the Livingstone-African affair, is still receiving much attention in England.

PROFESSOR AGASSIZ was expected to arrive in San Francisco Friday last. The Hassler is at San Diego.

GENERAL J. R. HAWLEY has arrived home from Europe, and will be among the veterans who intend visiting Pittsburgh in September.

FRED. DOUGLASS was justly honored by the Republican Convention in the State of New York by being placed on the ticket as elector at large.

SECRETATY BOUTWELL is passing a few days at Cape Ann, but will soon be heard from in this State. Pittsburgh is one of the cities he intends speaking in.

"THE only remarkable thing," says Hannah More, "which belonged to me as an authoress, was that I had written eleven books after the age of sixty."

MISS NELLIE LONGFELLOW, a telegraph operator of Newton, Iowa, is a candidate for the office of County Recorder. Though no relation to the other Longfellow, it is thought she can run well.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.
FOR PRESIDENT:
ULYSSES S. GRANT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
HENRY WILSON.

STATE.
FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. LEWIS. TODD, Cumberland;
GEN. CHARLES ALBRIGHT, Carbon;
GLENN W. SCOFIELD, Erie.

DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. H. LEY, Carbon;
LINN BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. MCALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG, Lycoming,
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID S. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. ALNEY, Philadelphia;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

COUNTY.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:
EBENEZER McJUNKIN, of Butler.
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STERRETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. M'CANDLESS, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HYDE SAMPLE, of Sharpsburg.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILL JONES, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACCONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING, | THOMAS HOWARD.

TRUSSES.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done.

This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life.

Rupture is too serious a matter to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured, with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

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FINANCIAL.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Company's First Mortgage 6's at 90 and Interest.

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IRA B. McVAY & CO., BANKERS,

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BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

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SAVINGS BANK,

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CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

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D. R. DAVIDSON,	W. H. BROWN,
M. W. RANKIN,	G. FOLLANSBEE,
JOHN P. SCOTT,	J. S. KEYSER,
J. H. BORLAND,	E. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.

JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.

Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

jy29'72

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 500,000.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....1,000,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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C. Morgantown,	Augt. Kloer,
Percy Roth.	

W. E. SCHMERTZ, President.
WM. STEAMEYER, Cashier.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 24, 1872.

The temperature of local finance shows no alteration not already reported. Like the warm weather, there is no evidence of any great change going on in the money matters of Pittsburgh. The Bank Examiner, who is now making his official visit to this city, finds the national banks the law, notwithstanding the large and pressing hree sound and fully up to the requirements of demands that are almost constantly being made upon them. The large amount of wealth held by the people in Western Pennsylvania is creating much attention in other communities, and as Nantucket was famed for the great riches of its citizens who had amassed large wealth from its whaling interests, Pittsburgh is becoming noted for the large amount of money made and being made from its oil, iron and coal products. As Nantucket was once the light of Yankee land, Pittsburgh is fast becoming the light and heat and iron finisher of the North American Continent, and the wealth that is teeming into the hands of its people is enormous. In no other place is labor so handsomely remunerated as here, and in no other place is talent, energy and ability more respected or better rewarded. The question is not now so often asked as to a man's wealth as to his habits, his brain, his genius, and comprehensiveness. These qualities bring the other.

In regard to the money matters in other cities, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says there is some inquiry for money, though rates are little, if at all, changed. The New York *Tribune* quotes money steady, with discounts slow and the time loan market firm at 7 to 9 per cent. The French loan is quoted at a premium of four per cent. The Bank of England still keeps its rate of interest at 3 per cent. The bank lost £5,000 in bullion during the week. The Chicago papers seem to think that there will be but little distress caused by the breaking down of the wheat corner in that city, as most of the parties interested are selling off or making arrangements to do so, and that so far as money is concerned the city is in a very comfortable condition.

The Boston *Post* says: The importance of keeping fair averages at bank becomes more palpable to business men in times like the present than during the brief periods of superabundance when "outsiders" are able to obtain money ½@1 per cent. cheaper than regular depositors. It is not easy for them to do so now. Parties having no claim upon the banks for favors find it difficult to dispose of their four months' promises at less than 8 per cent. per annum discount. There are exceptions at 7½@8, but they are rare, particularly at the lower figure. Between banks and their customers ? is the rate.

The New York bank statement shows the following changes:

Loans, decrease	$8,374,200
Specie, decrease	219,100
Legal Tender, decrease	1,664,400
Net deposits, decrease	9,308,300
Circulation, increase	81,100

Commercial matters here continue active, and operations in Iron and Oil are transacted daily, the magnitude of which to many of the superannuated appear incredible. The fine summer weather to-day made business through out the city quite animated.

Speaking of oil, a Berlin despatch says "it is reported that valuable petroleum wells have been discovered in Silesia, and that there is much excitement in the province." As Germany is a large market for our petroleum, this report of rival sources of oil near home has special significance for our producers of the article.

The market for local stocks and bonds is somewhat sluggish. Real estate is more active, and operations are again becoming large.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

Bonds—	Saturday
1881	116¾
5-20— 1862	114⅞
" 1864	114⅝
" 1865	114⅝
" 1865 new	113½
" 1867	114½
" 1868	113⅝
10-40s	112⅝
Currency 6's	113
Gold	112⅜
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	97⅝
Erie	46
Harlem	115
Fort Wayne	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90
Rock Island	109⅞
Chicago & N. W.	73
Do Preferred	85¾
St. Paul, Common	54⅝
Do Preferred	75⅝
Wabash	74⅝
Union Pacific	34⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	34⅝
Pacific Mail	73⅜
West Union Telegraph	71⅞
Adams Express	93¼
U. S. Express	81
Wells, Fargo	86

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	88⅝
Reading R. R.	58¼
Camden & Amboy	126⅝
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35⅜
Central Transportation	47⅜
Empire Transportation	54½
Union Transportation	85
Pittsburgh City 6's	75
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¼

NEW YORK, August 24, 1872.

Money firmer; the rates ranging 10@5 per cent., and closing at 10@5. Gold has declined, and the market has shown more activity. It opened at 113¾, fell to 112¾ before noon, rallied to 113, fell to 112⅝, and closed at 112⅝@112⅞, with a few exceptional sales at 113. Loans ranged 4 to 2 per cent. for carrying. Clearings at the bank $74,763,000. Treasury disbursements $93,000. Specie shipments for the week $354,189. Sterling quiet at 108¾@109 for long, and 109¾@109⅝ for short sight. Governments opened heavy at ⅛@¼ lower than last night's quotations, and on the second call recorded again another ⅛ per cent., closing dull and weak. State bonds ruled quiet. Stocks opened firmer. Erie was again the feature, opening 1 per cent. higher than last night, but fell to 46¾, and further declined to 40½@40⅝. The general market has been dulls with the exception of New York Central and Western Union, which were more steady towards the close.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee, 73¾; Tennessee, new, 73¾; South Carolina, July, 26½; South Carolina, April, none; Missouri 6s, 89½.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6's, 1881, coupons, offered at 116⅝; 5-20's, '62, 114½@114⅝; do. '64, 114⅝@114¾; do. '65, 114¾@114⅞; do. '65, new, 113½; do. '67, 114¼@114½; do. '68, coupons, 113⅜; 10-40's, coupons, 112@112½; Currency 6's, 112¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 81¾; Adams Express, 93¼; Wells, Fargo & Co., none; American Express, none; United States Express, 81; Pacific Mail, 73¾; New York Central, 97⅜; Erie, 46¼; Harlem, none; Michigan Central, 114½; Michigan Southern, 89⅝; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Union Pacific, 35¼; Illinois Central, 132½; North Western & Chicago, 73½; do. preferred, none; Rock Island, 109¾; St. Paul, none; do. preferred, 77⅝; Quicksilver, none; Pacific Mail, 74⅝; Fort Wayne, none; Chicago & Alton, 112; Ohio & Mississippi, 42¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 24, 1872.

BUTTER.—Continues quiet and unchanged; receipts liberal and the supply of common is largely in excess of the demand; we continue to quote at 10 to 14 for common to fair, and 16 to 18 for prime to choice.

BEANS.—In limited supply, but the demand is light, and prices remain unchanged, $2,50@3 per bushel.

BAGGING.—Penn Mill two bushel, 38 cts; 2¼ bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BROOM CORN.—There is some inquiry for good green corn, and it may be fairly quoted at 7 cts per lb; low grade corn is very dull and the bulk of the supply here is of this kind.

CHEESE.—Is quoted steady with a fair jobbing trade at following quotations: Dairy, 11@11½; Factory, 12@12½; Goshen, 13@13½; Sweitzer, 14 to 16, as to quality.

CARBON OIL.—Continues dull but prices are nominally unchanged; however the jobbing trade is always light at this season of the year.

COOPERAGE.—$6,50@$6,75 per case.

COUNTRY LARD.—Sales at 8¼ to 9 cts.

EGGS.—There is a fair demand for strictly fresh but old stock is not wanted at any price; we continue to quote the former at 17 to 18 cts.

FEATHERS.—Prime live geese, 65@70 cts; mixed do, 55@60 cts; prime dressed, 60@65 cts; mixed do, 50@55 cts.

FRUITS.—The market is overstocked with Apples and they cannot be fairly quoted above 50 cents to $1 per bbl; we would advise shippers to shut down for the present as there is no margin at the above quotations. Peaches and plums are still selling, the former at $1,50 to $2,50 per box, and the latter at $3,50 to $4,25 per bushel, as to quality and condition.

FLOUR.—Trade is less active and the market is weaker but there is no quotable change in prices; $7,50@8 for fair to choice spring wheat; $8,25 to $8,50 for new red winter, and $8,75 for choice old. Rye Flour $5,50.

GRAIN.—Trade has been fair during the week, but there is still room for improvement; the demand is entirely local, but there is no inquiry to ship east, prices are higher relatively here than at the seaboard. Wheat is in fair demand, and while the market is weaker, prices are without quotable change; $1,60@1,65 for fair to prime spring, and $1,70 for choice amber. There is little old stock offering, and with the exception of that held by the mills, our market is bare. Oats continue quiet and unchanged; 37 to 38 for new, and 40 to 41 for old. Shelled corn is still in, but with a diminished supply prices are unchanged; 59@61 cts. Ear Corn is nominal at 58 to 58½. Rye, in the absence of sales, may be quoted at 80 to 85.

GROCERIES.—The grocery trade continues dull, and the market presents but little that is new or important. Coffee is still reported dull and weak, though there is no quotable change. The latest Rio telegram reports the stock as having increased to nearly 9,000 bags per day and steadily increasing; this is regarded as pretty good evidence that there is an average crop, and hence, the feeling is gaining ground that prices must go lower. Refined Sugars are firm but unchanged.

SUGARS.—Granulated 13¼; Crushed 13¼; Powdered 13¼; "A" Coffee, 12; B, 11⅞; Extra C, 11¾; Circle G, 11¾; Chicago, Ex C 11¼; Knights, Ex C, 10½; C Yellow, 9¼.

COFFEE.—Fancy, 24½; prime, 23½, good, 22½; fair, 22; roasted, 25.

SYRUPS.—Fancy drips, 70; white; choice syrups, 65; good, 55; fair, 50; common, 35@40; blackstrap, 25.

MOLASSES.—Stock of New Orleans almost exhausted; choice may be quoted at 85; prime, 80.

Rio, Carolina, 9¼@9¾; Rangoon, 7¾@8; Patna, 8 to 8¼.

HAY.—Baled is still quoted at $27 to $32 per ton for new, and $33@$35 for old. The arrivals are rather light, and prices are maintained. Sales from country wagons at $20 to $30 per ton, according to quality.

LARD OIL.—No. 1 Extra is still quoted at 75 to 75 cts in a jobbing way.

LEMONS.—Quiet and unchanged; small sales at $3 to $3,50 per bbl.

POULTRY.—Sales of young at 55 to 60 cts per pair, and old at 75 to 85.

PROVISIONS.—Continue dull but unchanged; $1,75@2,25 per bbl.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 8¾; Sugar-cured Shoulders, 11c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Sugar-cured Hams, 14½; Clear Sides, 12c; Sugar Cured Hams, 17c; Dried Beef, 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10c; half bbls, 10¾c; pails, 11¾c. Mess Pork, $16,00.

SEEDS.—Flax seed 1.74@1,80; timothy seed, $3,50@$3,75; clover seed, $5,75@6.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¼.

WHISKY.—Highwines unchanged at 95@96 cts, in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, August 24, 1872.

Trade in Petroleum continues quiet, and the indications at present are not very favorable for an early improvement. The consolidation project, which has been pending so long, is, we learn, almost consummated; the organization has been effected, and, it is understood, the new administration will take hold on the 1st of next month. Of course, nothing definite is known in regard to details, nor is it necessary that it should be outside of those who are interested, but the great object aimed at is to protect and encourage the business; to remove, if possible, obstacles that have been in the way for several years, and which threatened to ruin the entire business, and to place the refining trade on a good substantial foundation. Furthermore, it is not contemplated to do this at the expense of the producer; if the project works well for the consumer, it will be all the better for the producer; if not he will be no worse. The two interests are so closely allied together, that when the one is in a flourishing condition, the other will be similarly affected, that is when it is legitimate, and, if we are correctly informed, it is the great object of this movement to do a regular manufacturing business.

Crude continues steady, and prices are still tending upward; we now quote at $3,25@3,27½ per bbl at Parker which is something over 8½ cts per gallon here. It is claimed by producers that there is no margin at present prices; hence, they have agreed to restrict development as much as possible during the next six months, and thus diminish the supply, and, after all, here is the great trouble, the supply has been in excess of the demand. Refined is also dull, but prices are without quotable change; spot, 21½; August, 21⅝, September, 22¼; October, 22⅝. Oil Barrels quiet and unchanged; $1,70@$1,80 for city and country.

Receipts crude this week..... 25,949 bbls
" " last week..... 36,495 "
" " January 1st to date. 775,729 "
" same time 1871..... 741,643 "
Exports refined this week..... 21,379 "
" " last week..... 22,782 "
" " January 1st to date. 476,226 "
" " same time 1871..... 448,127 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Vesta Oil Works 350 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner 200 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

L. D. Irwin & Co., 208 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Rfg. Co., 308 bbls to Logan Bros., & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co., 60 bbls to Carson & Caden, Philadelphia.

Standard Ref. Co., 407 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total..... 1021

WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins B & Bo., 30 to Miller & M., Lancaster, Pa.

Elkins, B & Co., 200 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref Co. 100 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 104 bbls to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total..... 434

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Citizens O W, acct. Tack & Co	462
Standard O W, acct. J. Bushnell	918
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	240
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvey	74
Sterling O W, acct. Stevenson	936
Mood O W, acct. J. Bushnell	234
Liberty O W, acct. Duncan & Y	782
Tarentum O W, acct. Stevenson	942
Standard O W, acct. Duncan & Y	518
Petrolia O W, acct. T. King	160
Alleopolis O W, acct. F. E. Miller	80
Sunbeam O. W., acct., H. Sweet	148
J. C. Fisher O W, acct. T. H. Killer	57
Total	5551

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Cattle: receipts 761; weather rainy and market extremely dull; two lots common shipping steers sold at $4,70@4,90 respectively; a few stockers sold at $4,30@4,50; a good many Texans and Cherokees were left unsold; shipments yesterday 1,137. Hogs: receipts 4,432; Yorkers very quiet at $4,50@4,70; heavy grades in fair demand and firm at $4,75@4,80; shipments yesterday 8,328. Sheep: receipts 104; dull and unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, August 24, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

Following are the receipts of stock for the week, as well as those of the one preceding.

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	524 cars.	490 cars.
Hogs	205 "	162 "
Sheep	80 "	80 "
Horses	24 "	17 "
Mules	5 "	
Total	838	749

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen, were again large considerably in excess of the week preceding, and with a diminished demand and an increased supply, trade was less active and unsatisfactory, and salesmen generally reported prices lower. The average quality was again common, the bulk of the offerings consisting of the low grades, and with an over-supply of this kind, the market was hard, very unsatisfactory for owners, we have no doubt but that there were sales made at first cost,, perhaps, less, causing the owner to lose freight, feed bills, and commissions, not to say anything about shrinkage, which would also be heavy; yet in the face of all this, the cry is still they come. We think, however, that the arrivals of this kind of cattle will soon commence to fall off, from the fact that they have been losing plenty of money for their owners during a month or more past, and we imagine they will soon become tired of it, and, for a time at least, hold back. There was a very large supply of bulls this week, and they were hard stock and had to be sold at very low figures, say 2 to 2½ cts. Old cows and rough steers were also numerous and hard to dispose of; cannot be fairly quoted above 2 to 3½ cts. Texans were also in good supply, and they, too, were hard to sell at anything like a fair price, though we suppose they brought all they were worth, say 2¾ to 4 cts per lb, as to quality and condition.

Prime shipping steers, however, were in limited supply, and sold without difficulty at about last week's prices; good to prime 1,200@1,300 steers, 6 to 6¼; and extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, 6¾ to 7 cts—there were no sales, we understand, above 6¾. This kind of cattle seem to be scarce all over the country; hence they sell more readily and at better prices relatively than the lower grades. The fact that there was a diminished number of country buyers in attendance this week, was not without its effect on the lower grades, as they are not wanted by the regular New York and Philadelphia buyers.

Hazlewood & B. sold:

21	19,290	4 50	34	39,090	5 62
40	38,550	4 75	19	20,070	4 75
21	18,660	4 30	17	13,020	4 00
31	33,990	5 00	1	1,400	5 00

Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:

9	8,140	4 40	10	8,810	4 40
18	19,290	5 30	16	15,300	4 80
17	19,740	5 70	11	14,070	6 12

Smith, Watson & B., sold:

48	57,850	6 00	53	42,050	6 00
19	20,780	5 12	13	16,470	5 80
64	77,840	6 25	16	10,810	6 12

Holmes L & Co., sold:

34	40,560	5 50	20	17,560	4 12
14	14,020	5 25	17	19,450	5 75
19	16,270	4 20	20	18,240	4 25
20	15,480	3 50	9	9,020	4 50
105	140,880	6 62	10	8,770	2 25

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:

21	19,290	2 50	34	35,490	5 00
17	19,940	5 90	35	39,040	5 37
36	38,600	5 00	18	23,150	6 10
19	15,010	5 60	23	15,620	3 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The receipts, as will be seen, were about the same last week and trade has been a little slow all the way through, though prices are without quotable change; the quality, as a rule, was unusually common, a large portion of the arrivals consisting of old ewes and thin wethers. To-day, however, the pens were pretty well cleaned and this together with more favorable advices from New York, caused a better feeling, and the feeling at this writing is that trade will be better next week, unless the arrivals should be heavy, of which there is not much prospect. Prime to extra fine wool, 90 to 100 lbs., may be quoted at 5¼ to 6 cts; and good to 80 to 85 lbs. at 5 to 5¼. Lambs dull; but few offering and very few wanted; may be quoted at 5 to 7 cts. per lb. or $2 to $4 per head, as to quality and size.

Hazlewood & B. sold:

35 lms	1,980	6 25	29	2,630	5 25
107	6,960	5 00	121	9,400	5 00

Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:

114	8,260	4 00	210	16,970	5 10
228	14,750	4 35	208	16,240	5 20
109	9,430	6 00	211	16,970	5 50

Smith, Watson & B sold:

106	7,640	4 80	54	3,640	5 00
393	34,690	5 60	212	17,740	5 20
65	3,080	4 25	38	per head	$2,12

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold,

224	16,440	5 15	111	8,020	6 00
100	8,260	5 35	96	8,460	5 00
100	9,790	5 50	108	9,160	5 40
98	7,520	4,60	199	16,970	5 30
174	13,670	5 75	30	2,880	4 50
653	53,590	5 70	25	1,770	4 50

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

106	7,960	4 65	209	18,280	5 25
82	4,870	4 60	113	8,180	4 60

HOGS.

The arrivals of good heavy hogs such as are usually brought for shipment to Philadelphia, were rather larger than usual on Tuesday and Wednesday, and with a supply in excess of the demand, prices dropped fully 25 cts. as compared with Monday, and a portion of this decline has been kept up, prices have still further declined; hence dealers were compelled yesterday and today to sell their Philadelphia hogs at 5.20 to 5.30, while at the Baltimore hogs were maintained at 5 to 5,10. The supply of Yorkers was about equal to the demand and they sold as they came in at from 4,50 to 4,80. Stags and old sows may be quoted at 3½ to 4¼ and dull.

Grass hogs have been very dull during the past few days and the indications are that they will grow worse instead of better, for the reason that receivers have received orders from their principals, not to buy unless they go away down below the price of good hogs—some of them have orders not to look them at any price.

Hazlewood & B sold:

41	14,100	4 90	17	3,590	4 70
53	9,650	4 70	111	20,110	5 00

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold:

64	13,870	5 00	88	19,050	5 05
114	20,430	5 35	50	15,740	4 87
23	4,840	4 90	23	4,000	4 50
164	45,570	5 25	82	22,440	5 25
167	45,660	5 30	86	23,580	5 25
40	12,010	4 90			

Smith, Watson & B sold:

33	5,170	4 75	18	3,650	4 85
131	31,090	5 00	74	21,440	4 80

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

68	12,500	4 50	59	12,680	4 80
53	13,060	4 70	45	7,235	4 87
75	22,240	4 35	97	23,590	4 87
71	17,170	5 30	78	22,330	5 30
121	20,890	4 60	74	21,430	5 25
95	25,610	5 15	78	23,814	4 80
102	24,320	5 15	9	2,150	5 10

Hedges, Huff & Co. sold:

42	10,880	4 85	97	23,590	4 87
53	13,060	4 70	53	10,940	4 75
35	5,870	4 80	84	18,840	4 75
37	9,080	5 25	127	46,930	5 25
36	9,280	5 25	68	15,040	4 75
80	22,210	5 25	69	14,510	5 10
49	11,300	4 75	81	22,740	5 25

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PENN A. CENTRAL R. R.	
J Wood & Co	11
Caughey & H	7
Malin & B	2
Total	34
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Pitts. Bolt Co	3
McKnight & Co	3
Reese, Graff & Co	3
Caughey & H	1
Total	34
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.	
Nimick & Co	12
Brown & Co	1
Total	24

Lucy Furnace..... 5
Moorhead & Co..... 4
Shoenberger B & Co 14

Paul Jones & Co..... 11

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 24—5 P. M.—Consols: Money 92¾; American securities quiet and steady; 5-20's '62, 92¾; '65, 94; '67, 92¾; 10-40's, 88.

LIVERPOOL, August 24.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9⅝@10d; Orleans 10¾d. Sales 8,000, speculation and exports 1,500. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 27s 3d. Cheese 61s. Cumberland middles 33s; short rib middles 36s 6d.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 24.—The general market has been more active to-day than usual for Saturdays—the lateness of the season pushing forward buyers; and some little anxiety is reported by them to have goods in transit as rapidly as possible. Brown sheetings and shirtings are in moderate request, and bleached goods the market yet lacks animation. Cotton flannels were confined principally to sales in small lots at current rates. Wool flannels steady, and favorite makes in request. Prints continue fairly active; prices remain at 11¼c for standard goods. Ticks, stripes and checks in moderate request. Woolens not so active for the day, as many buyers suspend operations on Saturdays. The improved demand for foreign goods continues with firm prices. There is a heavy decrease in dry goods. The imports for the week were only four millions. A large and active trade is looked for next week.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 20c. Flour quiet and steady; superfine western and State $5,50@6,15; good to choice $6,80@7,60; extra Ohio $6,65@8,85. Rye flour in fair demand; $4,20@5,10. Whisky quiet and weak; 92¾@93c. Wheat quiet and steady; new amber Tennessee; $1,63@1,65; white western $1,67@1,85. Corn lower; fair active for steamer western mixed 60@61¼c; sail do 61½@62c. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Oats easier; western 41¾@43c; Ohio 43@49c. Eggs firm; western 25@27c. Hay and hops unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8⅝@8¾c; Cuba 8@9¼c. Rice dull; 8¾@9c. Petroleum; crude 11¾c; refined 22¼@22¾c. Turpentine steady; 52¾@53c. Pork quiet and firm; mess $14,25@14,50; prime mess $12,12½. Beef dull and unchanged; middles firm; long and short clear for December and January 7¾c. Lard dull; western 10@10c. Cheese firm; common to prime 11@13¾c.

Metals.—Manufactured steady; ingot lake quiet at 33¾c cash. Rail quiet and firm at $52@57; American $51@54; refined English and American bar strong at $115@120. Russia sheet quiet at 17¾@18c gold. Nails firmer; cut $5,80; clinch $7,30@7,80; horseshoe 20@35c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 24.—Flour dull; buyers favor; good to choice extras nominally $6,25@7,75; shippers $5@4,25. Wheat quiet; steady at $1,12@$1,12¼ cash; $1,12½ seller September; $1;11¾ seller year; No. 1. $1,19. Corn easier, closing quiet at 38¼c seller August; 37c seller September; rejected 35¼c. Oats easier; 28c cash or seller August, 28c seller September. Rye firm; saleable at 54c; very little offering. Barley strong; 62½c seller September; nominally 54c cash. Pork inactive; nominally $14,87½. Lard firm; quiet; sales summer 8¼c. Sugar cured hams quiet; nominally unchanged. Meat firmly held; offerings light; shoulders held at 7c; short ribs 8¾c. Whisky unsettled, reported sales 89@89½c; generally held at 90c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 24.—Flour dull and unchanged; double extra spring $6,25@7. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,22; No. 2 do $1,16¾. Corn firm and in fair demand; No 2 mixed 38¼c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2 27c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 1 54c. Barley: demand good at full prices; fall No. 2 64½c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 24.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat: demand active and advanced 2@4; extra white Michigan $1,72. No. 1 do $1,54@1,55; amber do $1,45 seller September. Corn dull and unchanged; low mixed 44¼@; white 50c; no grade 43c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 39½@; old 34c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.—Flour: business small and quotations lower: superfine $5,00@5,50. Wheat weak; red western $1,48@1,55; new white Kentucky $1,56. Rye 70@80c. Corn: yellow 61c; mixed 60@60½c. Oats weak; white 48c. Whisky steady at 94c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat: demand light and holders firm; No. 2 red winter $1,39. Corn dull at 48@49c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; new 30c; old 33c. Petroleum: refined firm and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 23.—Tobacco: sales 63 hhds; no change in prices. Cotton quiet; middling upland 20c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24.—Cotton: sales 200 bales; good ordinary 18@18¾c; low middling 19¼@19½c; receipts 36 bales; exports to New York 489; stock 6,528.

CHARLESTON, August 24.—Cotton steady; middling 19¾@20c; net receipts 28 bales; exports coastwise 60; sales 100; stock 3,040.

GALVESTON, August 24.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 17@17¼c; net receipts 146 bales; stock 2,839.

SAVANNAH, August 24.—Cotton quiet; middling 19¾c; net receipts 1 bale; sales 50; stock 509 bales.

MOBILE, August 24.—Cotton: no demand; middling nominal; net receipts 12 bales; stock 780 bales.

MEMPHIS, August 24.—Cotton: demand light; holders firm; middling upland nominally 20¾c.

NASHVILLE, August 24.—Cotton quiet and weak.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

WEST PENN, August 25—2 cases cigars, R & W Jenkinson; 16 pkgs potatoes, 6 do butea, Gilbert & B; 90 bxs sheet iron, Rogers & B; 3 pkgs eggs, 5 do rags, W Sanders; 1 car lime, Lappe & H; 1 do lumber, J & H Morrison; 1 do do, Rudolph & T's.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, August 24.—26 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 21 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 1 car metal, McKnight Duncan & Co; 2 do do, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car Ink, Pittsburgh No. 2 Co; 40 do coal, S M Kier; 178 head cabbage, Loh & Cooley; 2 sks wool, Wm Barker Jr. & Co; 1 box d goods, Arbuthnot S & Co; 1 bbl tallow, 13½bdls g hides, 10 do dry do, G Kann; 2 cases shoes, M Velock; 10 bdls hides, Keifer & Co; 1 bbl corn, 2 do eggs, Schomaker & Co; 52 bxs yeast, Reymer Bros; 2 bxs s steel, Singer N & Co; 1 car wooden ware, Dilworth Bros;

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS RAILROAD Co., August 24, 2,000 sacks oats, 8 bbls flour, Daniel Wallace; 70 bbls cement, Mills & Co; 3 cars wheat, Marshall K & Co; 1 iron safe, Halls' Safe & Lock Co; 25 cases canned goods, Lubbe & Bro; 200 do do. E & G Magaun; 50 do do, Hamilton & Co; 20 do do, W Hastings; 2 pkgs corn, McHenry & H; 3 bbls eggs, Head C & Co; 4 casks shoulders, 400 bgs flour, Watt L & Co; 1 hhd shoulders, Shomaker & Co; 33 sks oats, Bingham J & Co; 1 car lot, 9 do do, Graff, 160 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 32 sks oats, G W Stevenson; 93 do oats, G W Armstrong; 1 car rye, M F Herron & Co; 200 bbls flour, S Wallace; 1 bbl shingle spar, J D Canfield; 2 cases wheat, Voight O; & S; 1 car corn, Schmelbach & H; 1 sks wheat, Hitchcock McC & Co; 342 do f seed, Thompson & I; 10 tons pig iron, Nimick & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, August 24.—1 car f brick, Graff, Bennett & Co; 2 cars clay, Miller B & P; 1 car oats, Scott & G; 198 sks oats, Jno Rose; 1 tub cheese, Auerback & W; 16 bxs plums, 1 bbl do, H J McCracken & Bro; 18 bags oats, 3 bbls eggs, 7 bags butter, Head C & Co; 4 bbls eggs Hido applee, 1 keg butter, Loh & Co; 110 bags s corn, F Duff & Sons; 200 oil bbls, B D Moore; 114 sks rags, McCullough & S; 1 box eigars, Armstrong & Son; 1st furniture, F Eichenlaub; do do, Martin Bros; do do, J Meyer & Son; do do, Close S & Co; do do, Lemon & W; do do, Espy & Son; do do, Dauler & S; do do, Henry Berger; do do, Porter & Co; 30 sks oats, W H Graff & Co; 15 cases matches, Haworth & B; 15 do do, Rhodes & Co; 10 bbls e flour, 5 kegs o meal, W France; 351 bdls paper, Godfrey & Co; 32 do do, Pitts P Mfg Co; 1 buggy, Jas Thompson; 1 bbl grease, 2 bdls leather, 2 sks tails, W Flaccus & Son; 2 bdls b

HOME NEWS.

Teachers' Institute.

The Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will commence its annual meeting to-morrow morning at nine o'clock in High School Hall, and continue in session for three days. Dr. Armstrong, of New York, and either ex-General Pollock or ex-State Superintendent Hickok, will be present and deliver addresses. A full attendance is requested as the Institute promises to be one of great interest, and especially instructive to the profession.

Amusements.

Since the opening of the American Theatre by Mr. Fred. Aimes, the encouragement given it is all that the manager could desire. A large and fashionable audience greeted him on Saturday night, and no doubt hundreds will pay him a visit during the week. The bill offered is immense, and when such "side splitting" actors as Johnny Hart, and five or six more equally as good, appear each evening, it is no wonder the house is crowded.

Allegheny's Glee Club.

The Allegheny Republican Glee Club has reorganized under the name of the Allegheny Republican Glee Club. The club was organized in 1856, and now has eighteen singers. It is desired to increase the number to twenty-five, when the maximum number will have been attained. At the meeting for reorganization the following officers were elected: W. H. Slack, Leader; James McBrier, President; C. Henderson, Vice President, and W. Stewart, Secretary.

A Fractured Skull.

On Saturday last Mr. John Gallaher, a milk dealer in Ormsby, was found in his stable in an insensible condition with his skull fractured. Mr. G. owned a feed cutting machine which was worked by horse-lower, and while managing the machine he was kicked by the horse. Drs. Rahauser, Arnholds and Donnelly were called in and several pieces of the skull taken out. Yesterday the man was still insensible, though he may recover.

Sabbath Desecration.

Yesterday morning a gentleman called at the Mayor's Office, and complained of the desecration of the Sabbath by milkmen, who violate the city ordinance which only allows them to be in the city as late as nine o'clock, whereas the tinkling of the bells from the carts could generally be head as late as noon. Acting Mayor McMasters heard the complaint, and took the names of offending milkmen, and promised to have the matter attended to.

Safe and Profitable.

A seven per cent. gold bond upon a railroad which is steadily earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonded debt, and which can be bought at ninety, is a very desirable investment, both on the score of safety and profit. Such an investment is offered in the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, for sale by Messrs. S. McClean & Company. A single Trust Company of New Rork has taken $350,000 of these bonds for permanent investment, which shows what shrewd financial men think of them.

Allegheny Mortuary Report.

Health Officer Hoch presents the following mortuary report for the past week:

Total, 50; white, 48; colored, 2; male 24; female, 25. Cholera infantum, 18; dysentery, 2; convulsions, 3; sunstroke, 1; old age, 1; marasmus, 6; suggestion of death, 2; typhoid fever, 2; accident, 3; tabes mesenterica, 1; diptheria, 1; paralysis, 1; consumption, 2; colic, 1; menengitis, 1; scarlet fever, 1; dropsy, 1; apoplexy, 1; consumption of bowels, 2.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2, 13; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 1; from 20 to 30, 4; from 30 to 40, 5; from 40 to 50, 1; from 50 to 60, 1; from 70 to 80, 1; from 80 to 90, 1.

Railroad Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a cattle drover named J. M. Ellis, met with a very painful accident in Allegheny, causing the loss of one of his legs. About 2 o'clock he was riding on a freight train near the drove yards in Allegheny, when at the corner of Irwin and North avenues, he attempted to jump from one car to another, and fell between the two cars. The train was not moving very fast and Mr. Ellis managed to roll himself clear of the wheels with the exception of his right leg which was run over and almost entirely severed, near the thigh. The injured man was removed to a house near by and Dr. Buchanan was called, and amputated the leg. Mr. Ellis resides at Sandusky, Ohio.

Election of Teachers.

The Board of Directors of the public schools of the Third ward, Allegheny, have elected the following teachers for the ensuing school year:

North Avenue Building—J. N. Caldwell, Principal; Assistant, Miss Quigley. Grammar Departments, Misses Black, Gemmil and Brown. Medium Departments, Misses Jones, Hunter, May and Rowland. Primary Departments, Misses Smith, Cooper, Galbraith, Jamison, Adair, Lyle and Herdman.

Chestnut Street House—Principal, Professor Davis. Room No. 1, Miss Peet; No. 2, Miss Meeley; No. 3, Miss Quigley. Grammar Dep'ts, Misses Black, Gemmil and Brown. Medium Departments, Misses Jones, Hunter, May and Rowland. Primary Departments, Misses Smith, Cooper, Galbraith, Jamison, Adair, Lyle and Herdman.

Chestnut Street House—Principal, Professor Davis. Room No. 1, Miss Peet; No. 2, Miss Meeley; No. 3, Miss Quigley. No. 4, Miss Smith; No. 5, Miss McQuigg; No. 6, Miss Fraser.

Reserve Teachers,—Misses Black, McCracken, Orr and Ingram.

A Sad Accident.

On Saturday afternoon, a boy named Sidney Grim, aged about seven years, met with a terrible death, at the saw mill of W. McClintock & Co. He was the son of the head sawyer in the mill, and his father had told him to clear away some sawdust, when he was caught between the fender post and the head block of the saw carriage, the distance between the two being but three or four inches. His skull was completely crushed, causing instant death. His father was standing only a few feet off at the time of the accident, but was of course unable to render any assistance.

Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains at the house of the boy's father, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A Bold Burglary.

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. Michael Robb, who resides at No. 193 Penn street, was visited by some very bold burglars, who robbed him of $395. It seems that Mr. Robb had placed this sum of money—the proceeds of the sale of some property—in a trunk, on last Thursday, intending to leave it until Monday and then deposit it, after increasing it to the sum of $300. On Saturday he went to the house, having no one in the house, but as she supposed, making everything secure. Upon her return she found two of the windows raised, amd upon going into the house, found that the trunk had been broken open and the money and a watch stolen. The man and wife think the affair very mysterious, as they told no one that they had money in the house. Detective Messner made an investigation of the premises, but failed to make any discoveries that would lead to the detection of the thieves.

The Police—Too Many.

To-day the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform will present to Councils a report setting forth that there are twenty-nine men now on the police force who have legal right there, and that the uniforming of the police force is entirely without legal warrant. The men spoken of have been added to the police force under resolutions passed in Councils, so that the Mayor's action was all right, but the Committee hold that Councils had no right to pass the resolution, and therefore the action is illegal. As to the uniforming of the police force, it was done by the Police Committee, that Committee holding that it had power to act in the matter, but it is stated that there has been no ordinance passed in City Councils authorizing such action. The Retrenchment and Reform Committee do not take exceptions to the action taken, but will report as stated, so that Councils may take such action as will legalize the appointment of the men and the uniforming of the force.

New Firm in an Old House.

Many of our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. N. Snyder, formerly of Carroll & Snyder, has not retired from business, but has formed a co-partnership with two of his former employees, under the firm name of Snyder & Co., and has bought out the time-honored Boiler Yards, known as the O'Hara Boiler Works, formerly owned by F. Repham & Co. Mr. Snyder has been in the business 15 years. His partners, Michael Ryan, foreman of the sheet iron shop of Carroll & Snyder, for 10 years, and his other partner, Mr. Harelock, practical blacksmith of Carroll & Snyder, for 10 years. These gentlemen comprise the firm, and for practical ability and turning out good work, cannot be excelled in the city. They will be glad to see their friends at any time, and all persons wanting anything in their line are invited to call. Mr. E. W. Morrow, formerly foreman man with F. Repham & Co., will be found in the office as usual, and, we can truthfully say, no more obliging or trustworthy gentleman can be found in the city. We wish the new firm the success that is always due to honest men and skilled mechanics.

Hearings in the Braddock's Fields Cases.

The trouble which occurred at Braddock's Fields a few weeks since, and out of which grew so many complicated suits, will be remembered by our readers. The unpleasantness originated by a party of citizens, who took exceptions to the conduct of one Daniel Falby, and expressed their feeling by riding him on a rail. The trouble resulted in nine suits before Alderman Strain, and hearings in each of these were had on Saturday morning with the following results:

J. W. L. Robinson had preferred charges of selling liquor without license, selling liquor on Sunday, and selling liquor to minors, against Mrs. Jourdan. She gave bail in the sum of $400 for Court in each case.

Wm. Campbell had made information against the same defendant for selling liquor to minors. The prosecutor did not appear, and the case was dismissed.

John Falbey had made an information charging James Giles, Wm. Holden, Thomas Jackson, Louis Schweinberger and James Streithren with riot. The accused were held for Court on the charge.

Mary Jourdan had made information against Thomas Jackson and Robert Holden for assault and battery. The accused gave bail for Court.

The same prosecutrix preferred a charge of surety of the peace against James Giles, Wm. Holden, Thomas Jackson, Robert Holden, Louis Schweinberger and James Streithen. The accused gave bail for Court.

Daniel Falbey made information for assault and battery against James Giles, Wm. Holden, Thomas Jackson, Robert Holden, Louis Schweinberger and James Streithrein. The defendants in this case also gave bail for Court.

BREVITIES.

....Dog Days end on the 26th.

....The Greys will return this evening.

....Greeley hats are now used for setting hens.

....The employees of Messrs. Jones & Laughlin took a holiday last Saturday.

....Pittsburgh Councils will hold a regular meeting this afternoon, at two o'clock.

....The new freight schedule on the Connellsville Railroad went into effect yesterday.

....Standing nuisances.—nice young men who stand in front of church doors after the services are over.

....The Birmingham Central Grant Club will meet to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at the Veteran Guard Hall.

....The circus has departed, and it is hoped has taken with it the large gang of pickpockets and thieves that followed it.

....A gentleman attending the circus in Allegheny, on Friday, had his pocket picked of $70 while buying his ticket at the wagon.

....Last Saturday an unknown man committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol, while on a train near Columbus.

....Robert Haymeyer was fined twenty-five dollars and costs by Mayor Callow for reckless blasting. The charge was preferred by Dr. Haratmeyer.

....The veterans of Brownstown held a meeting on Saturday night to arrange for receiving their old comrades. A committee was appointed to confer with similar organizations.

....A man named Smith won the foot-race at the pic-nic of the Elephant Club, at McKee's Rocks, on Saturday. Smith stands as good a chance at such things as any one else.

....A young man fell on the pavement at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, on Saturday afternoon. Dr. Kern was called and the man was soon restored to consciousness.

....Look not upon the billiard ball when it is red when it moveth aright, and scratcheth on the white, for at last it discounteth the player, and is pocketed by the cue. But the boys will do it.

....A fire in the roof of a building on Duquesne Way, near the Point, caused an alarm on Saturday afternoon from Box 84. The flames were extinguished with a few buckets of water.

....Samuel Taylor was run over by a horse and buggy at the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, on Saturday evening, and quite seriously hurt. He was taken to his home on Spruce alley.

....Second Ward Republicans are advised of a regular meeting of the Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club, at Wilkins' Hall, this evening. All Republicans of the Ward are invited to be present. See advertisement on first page.

....On Saturday afternoon an employee of the Pennsylvnia Railroad had his left leg broken and the right one badly bruised. He fell from a gravel train and two wheels passed over his legs. Dr. Hamilton attended him.

....The employees of the freight department of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, were busy yesterday moving from their old depot to their handsome new depot between Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, where they will conduct the freight business of that road from this time.

....To-morrow (Tuesday) the City Teachers' Institute will convene at the High School, continuing three days. Dr. Armstrong, of New York, will be present, and the committee expect that either ex-Governor Pollock or ex-State Superintendent Hickok will also be in attendance.

....On Saturday evening some show bills which were hanging in O'Connel's saloon on Grant street, took fire from a gas burner, in the absence of the proprietor, and came very near causing a conflagration. Mr. O'Connel, however, soon entered and extinguished the flames.

....Last Friday evening a little son of Abe Tripiett, about five years of age, was severely injured in Ormsby by being tossed by a cow. The animal then ran towards a group of children standing close by, and would doubtless have injured some of them had not a man run in front of her.

....The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company announces that regular guaranteed quarterly dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, on the gurranteed stock, payable September 1st, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

....Some eight or ten fresh water sailors were enjoying themselves yesterday afternoon in a yacht on the Allegheny river, and when a short distance above the Hand street bridge two of the crew attempted to "go aloft." This was rather more than the vessel could stand and she capsized. The whole crew were rescued without loss of life.

....The latest style of hat on the street is decidedly an improvement. It looks like a straw wash or hen's nest with the sides run through a fluting machine, while the ivy clings to the mouldering walls over the wearer's left ear. A bit of pink silk lining under the brim throws a delicate blush over the nose of the wearer below.

....Yesterday afternoon Captain Allison, of Parker's Landing, was in the city, and hired a team and carriage at Patterson's livery stable, on Seventh avenue, to go into Allegheny. Last evening about nine o'clock the horses were caught on Sixteenth street, they evidently having run away. The harness was almost torn off, and since then nothing has been seen or heard of Mr. Allison.

PERSONAL.

***Manager Beainer has returned from the East.

***Mayor Blackmore spent his sabbath at Latrobe.

***Alderman Samuel McMasters acted as Mayor yesterday.

***Hon. Joseph Walton, with his family, is at home from the sea-side.

***Ex-Mayor Drum, of Allegheny, will engage in the hardware business at 139 Federal street, in a few days.

***Mr. Josiah Copley, well known here, but now residing in Kansas, is actively engaged in the campaign in that State, and predicts 20,000 majority for Grant and Wilson.

***Mr. Thomas Graham, a member of the local Parliament of South Australia, is in Allegheny City, on a visit to his friends. Mr. Graham is a native of Mercer county, but he left this State about twenty years ago, going to Australia, and this is his first visit to his old home.

***George R. Cochran has his posters ready, and will have them appear in public to-day. He is determined to bring Mr. Marshall to the stand, and if he is not there will give the audience his side of the question. We predict that it will be the largest meeting held during the present campaign. Due notice of the evening will be given.

***A Baltimore paper makes the following note: "Professor Samuel Neal, of Pittsburgh, Pa., addressed the meeting. He is a colored man of considerable ability. His speech was free from the abuse which usually characterizes public speakers. He was born and raised in this city, which caused a large number of his early white acquaintances to turn out and hear him."

***Mr. Josiah Copley, formerly of this place, writing from Perry, Kansas, gives this personal item. You remember our old friend George W. Smith, Esq., of Butler, who came to Kansas about 1854. He took an active part against the "border ruffians" who tried to force slavery into Kansas. He is an excellent citizen, and we are trying to give him the nomination for Governor this fall. He is a zealous friend of Grant. In Kansas a Republican nomination is tantamount to an election.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

MAYOR BLACKMORE had forty-two cases at the hearing yesterday afternoon.

MALINDA LUCUS, a celebrated colored belle, was sent up for sixty days on charge of disorderly conduct.

BENJAMIN FRANCIS will have a hearing before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, on a charge of threatening to split open the head of Wm. Deeny with an axe.

ELIZA DUDLEY, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, was yesterday fined fifty dollars. In default of payment she was sent to the Work House for ninety days.

IRWIN TUTTLE was arrested yesterday afternoon on Fountain street for drunkenness and disorderly conduct and abusing his family. The charge was preferred by his daughter.

JAMES MACKRELL, for drunkenness and resisting arrest, was fined fifty dollars and costs by Mayor Callow. In default of payment he was sent to the Work House for ninety days.

MARY BUEMER alleges that her husband, Adam, not only refuses to contribute to her support and that of the family, but is guilty of abusing her. Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, issued a warrant for his arrest.

PAT MCSTEIN was arrested yesterday afternoon on Wylie avenue for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. He had in his possession a "handy billy," which he was swinging rather promiscuously, and with which he had struck a man named Dodge.

J. W. MCCREADY of Allegheny made an information before Alderman McMasters, charging Mrs. Robinson, a neighbor, with larceny by bailee. He alleges that the defendant borrowed a set of mating irons worth $15 from him, which she refused to return. Warrant issued.

YOUNG MAN STABBED.

The Result of a Joke—An Old Man's Revenge—The Victim in a Dangerous Condition.

Word was brought to the city yesterday afternoon of a serious stabbing affray in which a Pittsburgher was the victim, and which occured at Kearney's Station, about forty miles eastward. The parties engaged in the affair were an old gentleman known as Col. Rogers, and a young man, Smith Knowland, who resides in this city. It seems that Knowland, a lady acquaintance and Rogers were sitting on the Veranda of the latter's dwelling, when they commenced joking together. Rogers, it is said, is slightly demented and he soon manifested impatience at the chaffing to which he was subjected. He finally started up, went into the house and returned with a large carving knife. Before the other two could divine his purpose, he assaulted Knowland, and inflicted a very severe stab in his stomach—the knife passing from toward the right to the left side. The screams of the young lady attracted help, and the assailant was soon in custody. Knowland in the meantime lay on the veranda, but as quickly as possible a physician was summoned. Dr. Coleman being called in. After the wound had been dressed, the victim was placed in a car and brought to his home, No. 10 Van Braam street, where he was lying last night in a dangerous condition.

The man Rodgers who committed the assault is not considered responsible for his acts as it is said it has been under treatment for mental derangement for some time.

Knowland is a young man employed in one of the glass houses in this city and is said to be a sober, industrious young man. It is hoped that the wound will not prove as serious as it at present appears.

POLITICAL.

Activity Among the Marching Clubs—Meetings and Processions—the Competition for the Flag—New Organizations, Etc.

In our own city there is the utmost activity among the Grant, Wilson and Hartranft clubs, and each ward appears to vie with the others in making a large and handsome turn-out. The offer of a fine flag by the County Committee to the club turning out the largest number of men proportionate to the Republican voters of the ward at the great torchlight procession is a good idea, and already we hear notes of preparations for the contest by different organizations. There is hardly a ward in the city but has an organization, and when the whole turn out in line will make such a display as has never before been seen here.

The Sixth Ward Club.

The sixth ward club of which Mr. John D. Everson is President, and Mr. Daniel Linderman, Captain, is already one of the largest, if not the largest in the city. Full two hundred names are enrolled and have one hundred and fifty uniformed, and can turn out this number any time. Some of the prominent men of the ward at once took hold of the work and gave material aid and assistance to the younger portion and the result was complete success. Mr. David Hutchinson, who has given the work considerable attention, with Mr. Everson, H. T. Daniels, Mr. Moffit and one or two others whose names we do not remember, each gave $25., while nearly four hundred dollars were subscribed. More money is needed, however, and it is hoped citizens will respond promptly.

A business meeting was held on Saturday evening when Mr. S. Morrow was instructed to procure additional lamps. A committee of five was appointed to "block" the ward and to suggest names of canvassers in each. Invitations will be read for the club to turn out on Tuesday evening at the Webster avenue meeting, and also to the poll raising on Thursday evening in the Fourteenth Ward. The first ward club of Allegheny the second was laid over for further consideration.

On motion of Mr. Hutchinson, the Executive Committee was increased by the addition of active members. After the club meeting this committee met and decided to have a speaker's stand erected on Stevenson street.

This club intends making a strong effort for the prize flag.

Etna Borough.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The enterprising borough of Etna is again rallying to the front, and by October and November the Republicans will be out in full force in defence of right and justice.

A number of citizens met at the public school house Thursday, August 22d, to organize a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club for the coming campaign. The meeting was called to order by R. H. Jones taking the chair, C. D. Ochse, secretary.

After spirited remarks from a number of persons relative to a permanent organization, when on motion that a committee of four be appointed on permanent organization, when the following named gentlemen was appointed: Henry Ochse, Sr., Norman King, John S. Thomas, E. A. Paterson and John Weible.

The committee retired and after some deliberations returned and reported as follows:

President—John S. Thomas. Vice Presidents —C. A. Patterson, Homar King and Louis Zorb. Secretaries—R. H. Jones and C. D. Ochse. Treasurer—Henry Ochse, Sr.

The report was unanimously adopted. After which the following committees were appointed:

Finance—Geo. A. Chalfant, Jno. Weible, Jno. D. Hieber, Wm. Householder and Benjamin Crowther.

Committee on Naturalization—Henry Ochse, Sr., Robert McCluney, Henry Boertzer, Henry Stleitz and Henry Seltz.

On Speakers—John R. McKee. Thos. D. Evans and R. H. Jones.

Committee on Sub-Distrieting the Borough, as follows: Jas. Strain, E. Thomas and Henry Ochse, Sr.

After which we adjourned to meet Thursday, August 29th, at 7 P. M. You shall hear from us again, especially in October and November.

CITIZEN.

Twelfth Ward, Second Precinct.

The Republicans of the Second precinct of the Twelfth ward held a meetfing at the Springfield school house on Friday evening. The meeting was called to order by John R. Hague, who stated that the assembly had met for the purpose of organizing a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Marching Club.

Wm. F. Kenney, Secretary *pro tem.*

The following gentlemen were appointed as permanent officers:

President—John R. Hague; Vice Presidents—Cal. Bartley, Aaron Cozad, P. C. Meisic, Levi Springer, Messrs. Reed and Smythe; Treasurer —Aaron Cozad; Secretaries—Messrs. Kenney and Anderson.

Finance Committee—Major John Hancock, Cal. Bartley and P. C. Meisic.

Conference Committee—Major John Hancock, P. C. Meisic, John R. Hague, J. F. Caldwell and Mr. Smythe.

Sixty-four of those who were present stepped forward and enrolled their names as members of the Marching Club, after which they elected the following officers: Captain—Major John Hancock; First Lieutenant—J. F. Caldwell; Second Lieutenant—Wm. F. Kenney.

The Club adopted the National blue as the color for their capes and caps.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the Springfield school house on Wednesday evening, August 28th.

Jefferson Township.

The Republican of Jefferson township met in Lowry's school house on Tuesday evening, August 20th. The meeting was called to order by electing Samuel Chamberlain temporary chairman, and John F. Blair secretary. The chairman stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson club. A permanent organization was effected by electing the following officers:

President—Capt. Denny O'Neil.

Vice President—Wm. Reed.

Secretary—Wm. Weiler.

Treasurer—John Chambers.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. L. McKee.

The roll was opened and nearly forty of the qualified voters enrolled themselves for active service during the campaign. The next meeting of the club will be held at Pine Run on Tuesday evening, August 27th, when able speakers are expected to be present to address the meeting.

A Grant and Wilson marching club is also being organized which you may expect to hear from soon. The Republicans of Jefferson mean business.

Eleventh Ward Marching Corps.

Saturday evening a meeting was held by the Eleventh Ward Grant and Wilson club, in the school-house, for the purpose of organizing a marching club.

The club was first entertained with a stirring address by John S. Haymaker, Esq., after which an election of officers for the corps was entered into, with the following result: Captain—John S. Haymaker. First Lieutenant—S. W. Hill. Second Lieutenant—Marsh Kenney. Sergeant —Jacob Smith.

About one hundred persons signed the roll, and there is every indication that this corps will prove one of the most vigorous of the campaign. The men will be uniformed, and turn out regularly. Another meeting will be held Tuesday night to complete the organization.—S.

Central Tanner Club.

A meeting of the Central Tanner Club was held on Saturday evening at their headquarters, in the old City Hall. A uniform for the club was adopted and several additions made to the membership. This organization was the banner club of 1868, and is now fully organized and will take a prominent part in the campaign. The club is composed of good, working Republicans, and it is the intention of the members to make the organization a permanent one. Another business meeting will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) night.

The Seventh Ward Club.

The club in this ward was increasing in membership and will give a good account of itself on Saturday evening. They paraded about eighty strong under the command of Captain Geo. W. Wilson, and presented a very fine appearance.

Eclectic Magazine.

The *Eclectic* for September is at hand. It furnishes its readers, by way of embellishment, with a fine portrait on steel of Dr. Dollinger, the great German Theologian, the leader of the opposition to Papal Infallibility, and one who gives promise of being the Luther of a new Reformation. The table of contents has been selected with an eye to mid-summer reading, and among the more solid papers which the *Eclectic* always contains, presents an attractive variety of light and entertaining literature. Published by E. R. Pelton, 108 Fulton street, New York.

The Grand Central Hotel.

Of the many modern triumphs in superb hotel accommodations the above house, on Broadway, New York, stands incomparably the greatest. It lifts its lofty front of white marble eight stories high, exclusive of basement and sub-basement, while towering above this immense height are three turrets and Mansard roof. It is divided into eight hundred apartments—a small world within itself—and the highest floor is reached in less than a minute by the finest *elevator* in the world. The Grand Central has an air of freshness and purity about it, with a richness and beauty of decoration, combined with a wealth of luxury and taste calculated to please the eye and charm the most fastidious taste. The cuisine is excellent, the servants well trained and the system and discipline superb. The visitor is impressed that no conceivable comfort or convenience is lacking. It is midway between what the "Gothamite" calls "up-town" and "down town," and convenient to most of the churches and places of amusement. Mr. H. L. Powers, the proprietor, seems naturally qualified to superintend this mammoth establishment, and minister to the wants of his numerous guests with a politeness gentle courtesy that recalls the famous hotels and hostelries of the past, where we had all the comforts and warmth of home. The prices are only from $3 to $4 per day, according to location of room. The Grand Central now gathers praise—as it gathers its guests—from every clime.

Beaver College.

This very worthy institution, under the care of Dr. Taylor, has an enviable reputation for thoroughness. It is healthfully and beautifully located, and is in a very flourishing condition. Opens September 10th.

Pyle's O. K. soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become acquainted to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and compare. H. BOWERS, Agent.
D&wtf P. O. box 210, Rome, New York.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

Meeting in the Sixth Ward, Allegheny—Organization of a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club.

A meeting of the colored voters of the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, was held on Friday evening in the Sixth ward Public School building. A temporary organization was effected by calling Mr. A. Johnson to the Chair and appointing Mr. John H. Peterson, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, after which every one joined in singing "Old John Brown."

It was then moved that a committee of three be appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Club, carried, and Messrs. Jones, Caperton and Brie were selected. The Committee withdrew and in a few minutes returned and reported the following gentlemen as the choice of the committee.

President, Paul J. Caperton; Vice President, William P. Peterson; Secretary, J. Harrison Jones; Assistant Secretary, J. S. Peterson; Treasurer, Joseph Magrader.

Executive Committee—W. G. Brice, Julius Johnson, Wm. Rodgers, Abraham Butler, Albert Johnson. Sergeant-at-arms, Nathaniel Smith.

On taking the chair, Mr. P. J. Caperton made a brief address, in which he explained the object of the meeting.

On motion a Vigilance Committee consisting of the following persons was appointed: Thos. Beal, Reuben Newman, C. W. Alexander, Aaron Cox, Charles Thomas, Benjamin Tyler.

On motion the Club was named Union Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club of the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny.

On motion Friday evening of each week at 8 o'clock was fixed as the time for stated meetings of the Club.

The roll being presented forty-six names were enrolled, among them that of an old man aged one hundred and ten years, who *walked* ten blocks to attend the meeting and enrolled himself as a member.

After a speech by Mr. J. H. Jones, the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the candidates of the Republican party.

LITTLE BOY KILLED.

Thrown From a Wagon—Struck on the Temple—Instant Death.

Saturday, about noon, Mr. Henry Reed, of Economy, was driving down the road on the hillside opposite the town, when the express train came in sight, and frightened his horses. They at once started down the hill at a fearful rate, their speed being somewhat accelerated by the weight of the wagon, which was loaded with boards. Mr. Reed's two young sons were also seated in the wagon. Mr. Reed, realizing his danger, endeavored to check the horses before he reached the railroad crossing, but in this he was unsuccessful, and they plunged across in advance of the train. The vehicle, however, did not clear the track and was struck in the rear by the locomotive, by which it was demolished and the boards scattered around. Mr. Reed and his boys was thrown to the ground, and the oldest a lad of about thirteen years of age was struck in the temple, while falling. His death was instantaneous. The father and younger son, however, escaped with a few slight bruises, and the horses were uninjured.

The body of the victim was taken to the town and inquest held, a verdict in accordance with the facts being rendered. The sad case created considerable excitement and feeling in Economy.

BURGLAR'S WORK.

Operating in Allegheny—A Successful Visit.

Yesterday morning a bold burglary was committed in Allegheny, which will give the detectives a new sensation to investigate for a few days. The burglary was at the residence of Mr. John K. Brown, confectioner, 164 Federal street. The thieves seem to have thoroughly understood the place, and went through with the job in a systematic manner. They first gained entrance to the cellar from a window in the rear, and from thence passed up into the storeroom, where they helped themselves to some fruit, on their way up stairs to the apartments occupied by the family, they ransacked the room occupied by Mr. Brown's two sons, and secured $150 from a bureau drawer, besides several articles of jewelry, which satisfied their cupidity. The money had been put in the drawer by Mr. Brown, Jr., and was the cash resulting from the afternoon sales at the store of Mr. D. W. Smith, Ohio street, this city, where he is employed. He had brought the money home for safe keeping, as the proprietor was absent. There is no clue to the thieves.

NOTES FROM THE COURTS.

Items of Business Disposed of on Saturday.

A PETITION was presented in the Court of Common Pleas, asking for the division of Wilkins township into two election precincts. The court granted the petition, and appointed the following officers: First Precinct—Judge—William Swisshelm. Inspectors—William Turner and George Harrison. Return Inspectors—August Steiner and John Afee. Second Precinct—Judge—H. R. Chalfant. Inspectors—William McIntosh and Daniel Wertz. Return Inspectors—Oliver B. Duff and Thomas J. Chalfant. The election in precinct No. 1 will be held at the school-house in Wilkinsburg, and in No. 2 at the house of John Jenkner, in the village of Turtle Creek.

THE Monongahela Water Works Company presented a petition in the Court of Common Pleas, signed by Messrs. W. E. Hamson, H. B. Sinclair, John Wampler, John Rowland, J. H. Fisgler, W. D. Wood, J. J. Ryan, William Lorentzer, H. B. Coursin and William Wheghun, asking for a charter of incorporation. The usual preliminary order was made.

THE return of the rule on Justice Conrad, of East Birmingham, to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued to the Mayor to take bail in a case before him, was extended until next Saturday.

THOMAS J. KEENAN, Esq., was appointed a Commissioner to take testimony in the suit of H. Menold et al. vs. William Winebiddle et al.

APPLICATION was made Saturday morning for a charter of incorporation for the German Benefecial Society, of Allegheny.

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, AUG. 20th, 1872, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE GAZETTE FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

130,293. Padlock—Henry Essex, Meadville, Pa.

130,207. Tool for Forming Mouths of Bottles, &c.—Hiram Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

130,208. Bottle-Stopper—Hiram Frank, Pittsburgh, Pa.

130,224. Barrel Machinery—Matthew T. Kennedy, New Brighton, Pa.

130,215. Musical Package—William C. Kennedy, New York, N. Y., and Peter T. Kennedy, Bradford, Pa.

130,324. Means for Operating Car-Brakes—John Y. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Desirable Investments

For sale by S. McClean & Co., Bankers, No. 61 Fourth avenue, (near Market street,) Pittsburgh, Pa. We are the Local Agents for the sale of the following popular and undoubted securities, which we confidently assure Investers are in every respect first-class:

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, free of United States taxes, at 92½ and accrued interest.

Logansport, Crawfordsville & Southwestern Railway first mortgage 8 Gold bonds, free of taxes, at 97½ and accrued interest.

Milwaukee & Northern first mortgage 8 per cent. railway bonds. Price 92½ and accrued interest.

Houston & Texas Central Railway first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

St. Joseph & Denver City first mortgage 8 per cent. gold bonds at 97½ and accrued interest from August 15.

Cayuga Lake (N. Y.) Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

Omaha & Northwestern first mortgage land 7-30 gold bonds at 90 and accrued interest.

The City of Louisville 7 per cent. municipal bonds at 97½ and accrued interest.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds at par and interest.

Mt. Oliver Inclined Plane Company, Birmingham, Pa., first mortgage 8 per cent., (free of all taxes.)

Dunbar Iron Co., first mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds at par and accrued interest from June 1st.

For further particulars inquire of S. McClean & Co., Bankers, United States Government and other Loan Agents, as above. Dealers in all kinds of prime Investment Securities. Money advanced on Collaterals. Interest on deposits, &c.

The Railroad Ordinance.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I liked the tone of the article that appeared in Saturday's GAZETTE, over the signature of "N," and wish to add my protest against this outrage. It is well known that this ordinance, if passed, will cut off the main outlet from all the upper wards if they wish to go out Penn or Liberty streets to drive around by way of Fifth, Sixth or Seventh avenues. Again what is the city to gain by this? Who is to pay the loss to property holders who have paid high prices for property fronting on these streets, which, if shut up, would be no better than a private alley? If Councils want to do what is fair, let the taxpayers vote on the swindle. Every man, woman and child is interested in this thing, and those entitled should have a vote on it. The vote of every Councilman will be watched to-day, and woe be unto him who dares sell his constituents to the Pennsylvania Railroad. TAXPAYER.

Public Sale of Lots in Allegheny.

Messrs. J. & S. McNaugher have laid out into lots their property on Federal street extension, above the Nunnery property, and will make public sale on Thursday, the 29th inst, at three o'clock. Plans and all particulars can be obtained at the office of A. Leggate, Auctioneer, 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

JAY COOKE, the banker, has recently built a beautiful church at Girardville, Pa., and deeded it to the Methodist church.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RENOVA.

Where Situated—Pleasant Summer Resort—Grants vs. Greeley.

(Correspondence Pittsburg Gazette)

RENOVA, August 20, 1872.

Although not being a correspondent of yours, I have concluded this evening to drop you a few lines on Renova.

WHERE SITUATED.

Renova is situated in Clinton county, this State, on the line of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and I must say, from my mind, it is built up by the railroad, as their repair shops, &c., are located here, which gives employment to at least two hundred mechanics, &c.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my visit here last year, there have been several fine buildings erected, and a number more are in process this year.

VISITORS, SCENERY &C.

Those from our Smoky City contemplating a visit next year to a mountain home can enjoy that luxury here, and almost think of being at Pittsburgh, for if there is a second Pittsburgh for smoke, this is the place, only on a small scale, situated as it is, completely hemmed in by ridges of mountains, resembling in the distance, Birmingham with Coal Hill at its side. Renova seems to depend entirely on railroad employes and lumber men for keeping up the trade of the town, like all other railroad towns.

SALOONS AND DANCE HOUSES.

The general number of saloons, dance houses, &c., are well represented.

GRANT VS. GREELEY.

This morning while walking up the summit, I encountered twenty-seven rafters, (commonly known as Indians every place else,) and in a few minutes entered into conversation upon the Presidential contest, and out of of those few hard working fellows, twenty-two voted for Grant, three for Greeley and two neutral, but probably when the time comes they will give Grant the benefit of their votes. (This is their own language.)

PITTSBURGHERS.

Mr. John S. Slagle, wife and family arrived yesterday and contemplates a short stay. Well, I have been here a week and am tired of it, and intend starting for home to-morrow. Will probably write again. H. M. M.

CONNELLSVILLE.

Improvements of the Town—Court Week—Raid on Gin Mills—The Mountain Boys go to see the Show—Political Notes.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., August 11, 1872.

A few items from this busy and fast growing town may not be uninteresting to the readers of your valuable paper. The business of this place is growing rapidly.

THE CAPITALISTS.

The very best inducements here for capitalists to locate is offered, and in a few months we will have a railroad connection with the Pennsylvania Central, giving this place the great advantage of two lines of railroads.

GAS COMPANY.

The Gas Company are putting down their pipes and erecting their buildings, which will be completed by the 1st of November next.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The Town Council are busy improving the streets; in fact, you can see improvements going on all around, which presents quite a contrast from what the town was but a few years ago. They realize the necessity of improving.

COURT WEEK.

The coming session of court for this county is loo